

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Thursday, March 2, 1989

The House met at 9:30 a.m.

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Speak to Your people, O loving God, of Your presence and hear the petitions and needs of each one. Minister to us, O God, in the depths of our hearts and hear the aspirations and hopes of each of us. We place before You the innermost feelings that we withhold from all else and pray that Your spirit will guide us each new day. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

## PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Would the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. MACHTLEY] please come forward and lead our colleagues in the Pledge of Allegiance?

Mr. MACHTLEY led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

## RECESS

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the order of the House of Thursday, February 23, 1989, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair, which will be at 10 a.m.

Accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 32 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair at 10 a.m.

□ 1158

## JOINT MEETING OF THE 101ST CONGRESS IN COMMEMORATION OF THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE U.S. CONGRESS

During the recess, the following proceedings took place in commemoration of the Bicentennial of the U.S. Congress.

The U.S. Army Band, under the direction of Col. Eugene W. Allen, leader and conductor, Maj. C. Benjamin DuBose, conducting, entered the door to the left of the Speaker, took the positions assigned to them, and presented a prelude concert.

The honored guests entered the door to the right of the Speaker and took the positions assigned to them.

The Doorkeeper, Hon. James P. Molloy, announced the President pro tempore and Members of the U.S. Senate, who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, the President pro tempore taking the chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate the seats reserved for them.

The U.S. Army Band, under the direction of Col. Eugene W. Allen, leader and conductor, and Maj. C. Benjamin DuBose, presented a prelude concert.

The SPEAKER. The joint meeting to commemorate the Bicentennial of the U.S. Congress will come to order.

The Doorkeeper announced the flag of the United States.

The flag was carried into the Chamber by the joint Armed Forces color guard accompanied by the 3d U.S. Infantry Fife and Drum Corps.

The national anthem was presented by the U.S. Army Band.

The color guard saluted the Speaker, faced about, and saluted the House.

The SPEAKER. The color guard will now post the colors.

The flag was posted, and the Members were seated.

The SPEAKER. The invocation will be given by the Reverend James David Ford, Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following invocation:

With appreciation for Your providence, with gratitude and praise, we thank You, Almighty God, for the blessings given to us and to our Nation in all the time before us.

You have nurtured us and breathed into our souls the very breath of life; You have given direction in the dark days when hope was weak and spirits confused; You have shown the path of truth as a beacon of light; You have redeemed us in forgiveness and pointed the way to righteousness. Gracious God, continue to touch the heart, the mind, the spirit of our Nation that we will be faithful to the high calling You have given, to be the people You would have us be and to do those things that honor You and serve the common good.

Accept our gratitude, O God of wisdom, for the gifts of life and hope that have been the heritage of our Nation. May we continue to know the blessings of order, harmony, and peace and continue in Your way that justice will flow down as waters and right-

eousness like a mighty stream. This we pray. Amen.

The Doorkeeper announced the House and Senate Journals of the First Federal Congress, and they were carried by the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate and placed in the well.

The Doorkeeper announced the mace of the House and the gavel of the Senate, and they were carried by the House and Senate Sergeants at Arms and placed in the well.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Louisiana, the Honorable LINDY BOGGS, Chairman of the Commission on the Bicentenary of the House of Representatives. [Applause.]

Mrs. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Vice President, leaders of the House and Senate, Members of the House and Senate, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, it is my great honor to welcome you to this joint meeting in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of Congress. This occasion is a very special part of the celebration of the Bicentennial of Congress, which will be marked by historical publications, ceremonies, exhibits, a special film, and other activities during 1989.

All three branches of the Federal Government trace their beginnings to 1789, but it was Congress which assembled first, and successfully launched the United States of America. So, it is fitting that the first branch assemble on this day in recognition of the noble work of our predecessors and in anticipation of the events yet to come that will celebrate the executive and judicial branches.

As today's ceremony began, officers of the House and Senate brought into the Chamber some special objects that are dear to Congress. The two Journals, one for the House and one for the Senate, contain the record of the beginning of Congress in 1789. Each legislative day for the past two centuries the House and Senate have recorded their actions and formally approved their Journals. They represent our beginnings as a legislature, and they are symbols of the unbroken record of two centuries of representative government under the U.S. Constitution.

These two particular copies of the Journals were George Washington's personal copies and they are kept at the National Archives.

The mace of the House of Representatives, a silver eagle atop a silver globe of the world, supported by 13 ebony rods, each representing one of

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

the Original Thirteen States, is a symbol of authority of the House.

This particular mace has been used since 1841, and is always in the Chamber when the House is in session.

The ivory gavel is one of the great treasures of the Senate. According to tradition, John Adams, the Nation's first Vice President, used the gavel at the first session of the Senate in 1789. Thomas Jefferson may have used this same gavel to call the Senate to order when he was Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate from 1797 to 1801. Jefferson compiled his *Manual of Parliamentary Practice* to guide him as he presided over the Senate. Those rules are still consulted almost 200 years later.

Behind me on the Speaker's desk sits an old silver inkwell that has been in the House for at least 168 years. It appears in a portrait of Henry Clay of Kentucky painted in 1821. Clay was the first great Speaker of the House, and went on to a distinguished career as one of the greatest U.S. Senators in history.

We have gathered these volumes and these special artifacts to remind us of the past and to show the continuity of the traditions of Congress, traditions which are as strong today as they were in the past.

It is my great pleasure to introduce to you Senator ROBERT C. BYRD, the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Chairman of the Senate Bicentennial Commission, who has contributed so much to our understanding of the history and traditions of the Senate. His recently published history of the U.S. Senate is testimony to the great love he has for its traditions and for this great experiment in freedom—the United States of America. Senator ROBERT C. BYRD. [Applause.]

Senator BYRD. Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Boggs, Members of the 101st Congress, fellow citizens, as Chairman of the Senate Commission on the Bicentennial, it is a privilege and an honor for me to address this joint meeting commemorating the beginning of the First Congress on March 4, 1789.

The ink had only barely dried on the new Constitution which two of the Original Thirteen States had not yet ratified. The newly elected President, George Washington, waited to be sworn into office; nor had the Vice President taken his oath. Neither of the two constitutional officers of Congress, the Speaker of the House and the President pro tempore of the Senate, had been elected. The Cabinet, the Supreme Court, and the entire Federal judiciary remained mere phrases in the Constitution, as yet unformed by legislation.

Members of the First Congress set about to mold the aspiration of the Constitutional Convention into the reality of a government that would unite the separate States into a Nation, a

government that would forge the citizens of these States into one people, a government that would preserve domestic tranquility and defend against foreign aggression, a government that would divide power into three branches, with checks and balances among them to prevent any part of it from becoming tyrannical. Moreover, it was a government and a nation that could grow.

In 1791 Congress voted to admit Vermont as the first new State outside the original 13. Over the course of the next two centuries, the Nation expanded across the continent and to the Pacific and into the Pacific. Today a majority of us represent States that not only did not exist in 1789 but also whose areas at that time lay under foreign control. A map of 1789 would show my own State of West Virginia as simply the western region of Virginia, still 74 years and a bloody Civil War away from separate statehood.

Whether those of us in this 101st Congress represent one of the Original Thirteen States or one of the additional 37 States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, and American Samoa, Guam or the Virgin Islands, we share a commonality to our predecessors in the First Congress, and we are here today as a result of the work done by them and by succeeding generations of Senators and Representatives. We have inherited from them the responsibility for making the laws of this Nation, for determining the course today, and into the future centuries. We celebrate 200 years of history, a proud accomplishment of the democratic government and a representative national legislature.

But 200 years is not so long a time. Consider that one Member of the 101st Congress first took his oath during the 74th Congress. CLAUDE PEPPER became a U.S. Senator in November 1936 and served in the Senate until 1952. He became a Member of the House of Representatives in January 1963 and he continues ably and faithfully to represent his district. [Applause.]

Think about his service which began over 50 years ago, fully one-quarter of the two centuries that Congress has existed. CLAUDE PEPPER first took his oath of office as a Senator when Franklin D. Roosevelt was President of the United States, when this Nation was emerging from a devastating depression, and before it had faced global conflict in the Second World War. CLAUDE PEPPER first took his oath of office as a Representative during the Presidency of John F. Kennedy and a far more prosperous Nation was beginning seriously to address problems of poverty and racial inequality and before it faced another terrible war in Southeast Asia. During his span of years in the Congress the United

States exploded the first atomic bomb, signed the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty and recently agreed to abolish an entire class of nuclear weapons. We built our first Interstate Highway System, made tremendous strides in national health care and landed men on the Moon and brought them back safely again to their home on Earth.

It is remarkable that one congressional career could encompass so much of our Nation's history, and certainly CLAUDE PEPPER is a remarkable man. Many of the rest of us can look back over our own careers in this Congress and similarly marvel at the momentous events that we have witnessed, the many Presidents with whom we have worked, the significant legislation that we have helped enact. We are all part of the history of this great institution, even those of us who entered Congress for the first time during the 101st Congress and who are still learning their way about the corridors of this magnificent Capitol. These Members, too, will have the opportunity to make history. Perhaps among these Members will be as tenacious a one as CLAUDE PEPPER, who will still be serving in the 126th Congress, 50 years from now.

If one Member among us eventually celebrates the 250th anniversary of the Congress, I ask that member on behalf of all of my colleagues and on behalf of all of our predecessors give our successors this salute: May the Congress of the United States endure forever, may here the people always govern. [Applause.]

The PRESIDENT pro tempore (presiding). The Chair recognizes the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, Mr. JIM WRIGHT. [Applause.]

Mr. WRIGHT. Two hundred years ago the First Congress came to New York to breathe life into the new Constitution and to make a reality of the dream and promise of representative self-government.

Members of the new Congress arriving in New York were greeted by flags, musical salutes, church bells, and the roar of cannon. They, as well as the crowds that greeted them, were keenly aware that they were plowing new ground. They were attempting to create something unique in history. Madison said, "We are in a wilderness without a single footprint to guide us."

There were 59 Representatives and 22 Senators representing those 11 States which had ratified the new government at that point. Eight of them had served as delegates to the Constitutional Convention. All but two of them had served at some point in public office.

After reviewing the roster of the new Congress, an optimistic George Washington proudly proclaimed that "it will not be inferior to any assembly



on Earth." A somewhat less enthusiastic James Madison, on the other hand, seemed to discern in the very distinctions that adorned the names of the Members of the new House a cause for concern because he said, "I see on the list of Representatives a very scanty proportion who will share in the drudgery of business."

The new House did not exactly get off to a running start. Only five States were represented on that first day, March 4, 1789, and it took 25 false attempts over a period of 29 days just to establish a quorum, without which they were unable to elect a Speaker and get down to business.

But get down to business they finally did. Even before George Washington could be inaugurated the new House had taken up the tariff bill to provide the needed revenue to run the new government and to pay off some of the debts that they had accumulated during the Revolutionary War. Oh yes, they already had a national debt. It was so severe in relative terms that Spain, which then owned Florida, was offering to help bail out the new government with cash payments to buy the Carolinas.

That First Congress to its credit and to our lasting benefit accumulated a very impressive legislative record. It gave form to the executive branch of Government by creating the Departments of State, Treasury, War and the Office of the Attorney General. It gave substance to the judicial branch of government by establishing the Supreme Court, a system of lesser Federal courts and establishing a criminal code for the United States.

It began to tie together the thin sprinkling of pioneer settlements scattered along this eastern seaboard into one cohesive Nation by authorizing a system of roads and bridges, trails and navigable streams.

But surely its most celebrated and most enduring contribution to the future was the writing by the First Congress of that lasting testament to individual human liberty, the American Bill of Rights.

Now for 200 years Congress has been a mirror of the Nation—a distillate of our national strengths and weaknesses. Hale Boggs described it as a collection of ordinary men and women grappling with extraordinary problems.

William Redfield said Congress was "a fair cross-section of the people, showing us very much as we are and throwing our faults and virtues into high relief." Samuel Johnson, speaking for the ratification of the Constitution before the North Carolina Convention, sought to describe the quality and character of those Representatives whose election had been mandated by the Constitution. He said, "They are to be bone of our bone, flesh of our flesh."

In all of this the U.S. Congress is probably the most fascinatingly human institution in the world. It is beyond question the most criticized legislative assembly on Earth, and still the most honored. It can rise to heights of sparkling statesmanship, and it can sink to levels of crass mediocrity. In both postures it is supremely interesting precisely because it is human. The story of Congress is the story of people.

We were visited in 1831 by a distinguished French aristocrat named Alexis de Tocqueville who later wrote about American democracy. De Tocqueville was grandly impressed by the intellectual caliber of people in the Senate who at that time were not directly elected by the public, but rather chosen by State legislatures. But he was negatively impressed by the quality that he discerned in the House. He spoke of our "vulgarity and poverty of talent." These characteristics which he thought created a general worthlessness to the House of Representatives, de Tocqueville attributed to the fact that its Members were directly elected, democratically, by the people. That French nobleman boldly prophesied that, unless the method of choosing Representatives was changed, this American Republic stood under the doom of "perishing miserably among the shoals of democracy." Well, that was 158 years ago.

In 1925, the House Speaker, Nicholas Longworth, philosophically opined that "from the beginning of the Republic it has been the duty of every freeborn voter to look down upon us and the duty of every freeborn humorist to make jokes about us." He may have had in mind Mark Twain who, a quarter Century earlier, commented that America had no distinctive indigenous criminal class—"except, of course for the Congress."

Even so, the Congress—called by Thomas Jefferson "the great commanding theater of the Nation," by another historian, the grand repository of the democratic principle, the butt of cartoonists, crusaders, and comedians alike—has endured for 200 years as the fulcrum of our system of representative self-government.

In this tripartite system, Congress sometimes has been overshadowed by a charismatic executive. Yet the Congress has managed in all circumstances to muddle through, sometimes leading and sometimes lagging, sometimes leaping and sometimes limping.

Toward the end of his career Sam Rayburn once was asked, "How many Presidents have you served under?"

The crusty old Texan snorted and replied, "Huh, I haven't served under any. I've served with eight."

And that system of representative self-government, of which Congress is an integral and indispensable part, with all its faults, and flaws and

mortal imperfections, still is—just as it was in Lincoln's time, and may it forever remain—the last best hope of the Earth. [Applause.]

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Maine, the Honorable GEORGE MITCHELL, the majority leader of the U.S. Senate. [Applause.]

Senator MITCHELL. Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Members of Congress, and distinguished guests, this is a new experience for me which I think I am enjoying. When we leave here, the Senate will commence debate on the Tower nomination. A month ago, when the pay raise controversy was at its height, a Republican colleague of mine in the Senate came over to me, put his arm on my shoulder and said, "Look at it this way. It can't get any worse."

In 1830, John Quincy Adams was elected to the House of Representatives. He had previously served as an ambassador, as Secretary of State, and as President, yet he wrote of his election to the House, "My election as President of the United States was not half so gratifying." His sentiments were understood by the people of his time, but they would not be understood by the people of our time.

In the 20th century, and especially in the age of television, many, if not most, Americans have come to view the executive as the primary branch of government. That was not intended by the Members who wrote the Constitution. The Constitution's first article which describes the powers of Congress is longer than the other seven articles combined, and that is why Congress is called the first branch of Government. I do not claim that Congress is the primary branch, but I do remind all that it is a coequal branch of Government.

Indeed an independent legislature is a distinguishing feature of democracy. All forms of government have executives. In totalitarian societies that is usually all there is. Where legislatures exist in those societies they are merely tokens, wholly subservient to the executive.

This 101st Congress is part of the most successful effort at self-government in all of human history. The brilliant success of the Founding Fathers is evidenced in the fact that in our two centuries of history we have had 41 presidents and no kings. No institution has contributed more to that happy result than the Congress.

Together the two Houses of Congress enact all legislation. Together they can override Presidential vetoes. The House originates revenue bills. The Senate's advice and consent is necessary for the ratification of treaties. The Constitution entrusts Congress with the power to tax, to provide for the common defense and general

welfare. The Congress has the authority to regulate commerce, to establish a judicial system, to declare war, to raise and support the Army and the Navy.

With that broad authority comes great responsibility. It is our responsibility to use the power with which we have been entrusted for the common good.

As we enter the third century of our institution, we can do no better than to recall the words of one of the great past Members of Congress to whom the Speaker has already alluded, his predecessor, Sam Rayburn, who in his first speech in the House said:

It is now my sole purpose here to help enact such wise and just laws that our common country will by virtue of those laws be a happier and more prosperous country. I have always dreamed of a country which I believe this will and could be. That is one in which the citizenship is an educated and patriotic people, not swayed by passion or prejudice, a country that shall know no East, no West, no North, no South, but inhabited by a people, liberty-loving, patriotic, happy and prosperous, with its lawmakers having no other purpose than to write such just laws as shall in years to come be of service to humankind yet unborn.

To some, Sam Rayburn's objective may sound naive and so idealistic as to be impossible of attaining. To me, even recognizing the failings from which we as humans suffer, they are noble objectives for which we should always strive.

Thank you very much. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington, the Honorable THOMAS S. FOLEY, majority leader of the U.S. House of Representatives. [Applause.]

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, Mr. President pro tempore, Members of the Congress, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, when the crowds cheered and cannons roared, as Speaker WRIGHT has said, on the First Congress' meeting in New York on March 4, 1789, the quarters which they were to inhabit were not yet finished, causing them to convene in makeshift circumstances. The first Members were planters and merchants and, as today, about a third of them were lawyers. There were, Chaplain Ford, a few clergymen as Members as well. Despite a slow and rather disappointing start to their work, they obtained a brilliant conclusion. Allowing Fisher Ames, a Member of the First Congress, to say of his colleagues that they were "on the whole, very good men, not shining, but honest and reasonably well informed."

Congressional terms overlap; individuals come and go—sometimes without much fanfare. Influences change, recede. I believe, however, I speak for the more than 10,000 of us who have served in the House of Representatives and over 11,000 who have served in the Congress, in saying that for

most of us it has been the greatest pride and honor of our lives.

As Senator MITCHELL indicated, John Quincy Adams returned to serve in the House of Representatives after being President of the United States considering it a great honor to do so. According to the 63-year-old Mr. Adams, "No election or appointment conferred upon me ever gave me so much pleasure." Yet, in addition to being President, he had, before he came to the House of Representatives, been at the age of 14 a diplomatic secretary in the court of Russia's Catherine II, at 28 a minister to The Hague, and minister plenipotentiary to Russia at the time of Czar Alexander I. He saw Napoleon return to Paris from Elba, served as Secretary of State under President Monroe, then a U.S. Senator, President, and finally Member of the House.

In this body, we have had over 10,000 Members. While many of them have gone from the House to the Senate, I would note that some of our greatest Members, John Quincy Adams and CLAUDE PEPPER, have done it the other way around. [Applause.]

With the great honor of being a Member of Congress has come throughout the years of our history close scrutiny and criticism, both individually and as an institution. That is appropriate, because the great pride of our service is that unlike great Cabinet officers or judges, we are here not by the appointment of the President, but by the election of the people.

The Congress has changed dramatically over the years with the coming of radio and television. It is perhaps the most closely followed branch of our Government, clearly the most observed and commented upon. We are the only branch of Government that conducts its day-to-day business not only under the scrutiny of television, but in an almost verbatim RECORD. While the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD will perhaps never appear on the best-seller list, it does lay open to the American people, as does television coverage, the business that goes on here, their business.

We have perhaps the longest-standing continuous assembly in the world, along with that of Great Britain and its Commonwealth. But it is perhaps only here that Members have an opportunity from the very first day of their service to participate directly in the affairs of the institution and to have the opportunity to actively serve the people of their State or their district in an immediate way.

We are, unfortunately, sometimes victims of the perception that the business of the Congress is somewhat disorderly and confused. This is because the business of making legislation is also the business of compromise and adjustment. That is not always understood. Although it is considered

by some to be making a "deal" or trading away principles, it is, when done with principle, the most compelling and important of public business.

"The Congress," Woodrow Wilson said, "has been both extravagantly praised and unreasonably disparaged, according to the predisposition and temper of its various critics. The truth is," he said, "in this case as in so many others, something quite commonplace and practical. The Congress is just what the mode of its election and the conditions of public life in this country make it."

When the First Congress completed its work in 1789, it had, as the Speaker indicated, a brilliant, almost unequalled results, to the point that journalists and other observers of the day in commenting on its achievements, decided that they had been truly phenomenal.

A friend wrote to Vice President Adams that "In no nation, by no legislature, was ever so much done in so short a period for the establishment of government, order and public credit and generally tranquillity."

At the end of my first session of Congress, the 89th Congress, our late great colleague, Hale Boggs, quoted Fisher Ames and concluded that he believed that his was a very apt description of Congress because "we come from the people, and we are of the people, and, thank God, we have a system that makes that possible."

We can all echo that prayer of gratitude today. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The U.S. Army Band will now perform America the Beautiful.

The U.S. Army Band presented a musical interlude.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the distinguished gentleman from Illinois, the Honorable ROBERT H. MICHEL, minority leader of the U.S. House of Representatives. [Applause.]

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, Mr. President pro tempore, Mr. Chief Justice, my distinguished colleagues, ladies and gentlemen, that spirited rendition of "America the Beautiful" speaks of our national natural wonders of this great land, its spacious skies, its waving fields of grain and purple mountains' majesties, but I guess equally as beautiful is our legacy of self-government because it is a beauty we have created for ourselves. With God's help and our own help we have drafted a way of living together in community guided by the ideals of justice and equality before the law. Nothing beneath the spacious skies is more beautiful than human beings working out their destiny in freedom. In that sense our country has for 200 years indeed been America the beautiful, and Congress is a major part of that creation.



One of the most gratifying events in each session of Congress is the return of former Members to this Chamber. It is a special day for all of us filled with memories. The continuity and the tradition of this great institution are embodied in our welcome of old friends and colleagues, and today in a similar spirit we are gathered in honor of our former Members of Congress, the 65 Representatives and the 26 Senators who made up that very first Congress.

It is difficult for us to think of them as colleagues. We are, after all, separated by 200 years. We can no longer see them as they are. They have become a legend, and it is the legend we see.

In one sense it is good that we have this legend. A nation needs its legends as much as it needs its heroes, but it is good for us to recall today that the Congressmen with discern across the chasm of years were also creatures of flesh and blood, not the demagogues of legend. They had to make the same kinds of decisions that we have to make, they had to answer the same questions:

Will it be yea or nay on this vote? Shall I compromise or shall I fight? How can I balance the desires of my constituents with the harsh necessities of governing?

And like us and like all those who came after them, they had to work for ideal political goals with rather imperfect human abilities.

I can remember when I first came to this House, I looked with awe at Speaker Sam Rayburn and Joe Martin and Senators Everett Dirksen and Dick Russell over on the other side, and so many others, and now I find myself a veteran of the legislative wars. I might tend to think I have become all too sophisticated, not easily impressed, but today once again I feel that sense of awe and humility as we commemorate the giants of the First Congress.

In this ceremony we stretch forth our hand to them as colleagues across the centuries, and we say to them, "If we have not matched your record of accomplishment, we hope at least we have been worthy of your trust. And separated by time, but united in duty, we say to Daniel Carroll, of Maryland, to George Thatcher, of Massachusetts, and to Speaker Frederick Muhlenberg of Pennsylvania and all the rest, honored congressional colleagues:" thank you for your sacrifices and your achievements. Because of you our country is truly America the beautiful.

Now I have an introduction to make. If I may paraphrase one of our former congressional colleagues, the Members of the First Congress left us a legacy far above our power to add or detract by our record, and at this point in our celebration, therefore, what we need is not more congressional

al prose, but the fiery, living truth of great poetry.

We are very fortunate indeed to have with us today the Poet Laureate Howard Nemerov. His work has been described as modern sensibility with classic elegance. He has been the recipient of the Pulitzer Prize, the National Book Award, the National Medal of Arts and, among other recognitions, the prestigious Bollingen Prize for poetry in 1981. He is also a novelist, essayist, critic and teacher, a consultant to the Library of Congress, and a distinguished professor of English at Washington University in St. Louis.

Now, if these achievements were his only contribution to our civilization, he could be content, but he made another kind of commitment. During World War II he flew more than 100 combat missions with the Royal Air Force and later with the U.S. Air Force.

Howard Nemerov was once asked about the problem of poetic inspiration, and he said, "The impulse comes from unexpected oddities." Unexpected oddities sounds much like what goes on in some of our debates, so he should feel right at home here on this floor of the House.

Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen, it is my pleasure to introduce the Poet Laureate of the United States, Howard Nemerov. [Applause.]

Mr. NEMEROV. Well, this is going to be an anticlimax; isn't it, after an introduction like that?

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES  
ENTERING ITS THIRD CENTURY, WITH PREFACE

Because reverence has never been America's thing, this verse in your honor will not begin "O thou." But the great respect our country has to give may you all continue to deserve, and have.

Here at the fulcrum of us all,  
The feather of truth against the soul  
Is weighed, and had better be found to balance

Lest our enterprise collapse in silence.

For here the million varying wills  
Get melted down, get hammered out  
Until the movie's reduced to stills  
That tell us what the law's about.

Conflict's endemic in the mind:  
Your job's to hear it in the wind  
And compass it in opposites,  
And bring the antagonists by your wits.

To being one, and that the law  
Thenceforth, until you change your minds  
Against and with the shifting winds  
That this and that way blow the straw.

So it's a republic, as Franklin said,  
If you can keep it; and we did  
Thus far, and hope to keep our quarrel  
Funny and just, though with this moral:

Praise without end for the go-ahead zeal  
Of whoever it was invented the wheel;  
But never a word for the poor soul's sake  
That thought ahead, and invented the brake.

—26 ii 89.

[Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Kansas, the

Honorable BOB DOLE, minority leader of the U.S. Senate. [Applause.]

Senator DOLE. Mr. President pro tempore, Mr. Speaker, my colleagues in the House and Senate, this morning we have all paused from our normal legislative pressing business, which is not too pressing these days, to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the U.S. Congress, and this is a rare, special occasion because as an institution we focus so much on today and tomorrow that sometimes it is difficult to find time to reflect on yesterday. So today for a few moments we are doing that, and that is a shame because, as Members of Congress, we are surrounded by reminders of men and women who preceded us. We sit at their desks, we occupy their offices, we carry on their traditions, and we have much to learn from them.

During the last Congress I delivered a series of Bicentennial minutes offering vignettes on important or colorful or unusual events that happened in the Senate's history. While putting these together, I was repeatedly surprised to find Members of Congress wrestling with issues 100 and even 200 years ago that were as current as the headlines in today's newspapers. As the Speaker said, we were confronting Federal deficits. They were struggling with pay raises or helping a President get his nominees confirmed, and I find examples demonstrating that we have been doing it for 200 years.

Take today's joint gathering. In a sense it has been stated previously that this really commemorates today the first absence of the quorum because, although we officially began on March 4, 1789, they could not get a quorum, and we did not have the first real joint meeting until April 6, 1789. On that first occasion Members of the House walked up to the Senate Chamber in New York Federal Hall to count the electoral votes confirming George Washington's election as President.

The last joint session, prior to today's joint meeting, took place a month ago when Members of the Senate walked through the Capitol of the House Chamber to hear President George Bush. During the two centuries in between joint meetings, we have heard Presidents, kings, prime ministers, admirals, and astronauts. In the past here stood Winston Churchill, Chester Nimitz, Carl Sandburg, Charles deGaulle, Neil Armstrong, Anwar Sadat, and Margaret Thatcher. Here Gen. Douglas MacArthur told a joint meeting in Congress that "old soldiers never die, they just fade away." Those were memorable moments in our history.

Beyond such out-of-the-ordinary events as joint meetings, 1989 will mark the 200th anniversary of many of Congress' everyday routines. It was in 1789 that the House and Senate ap-

pointed their first committees, convened their first conference committees, elected their first officers, adopted their first rules, wrote and took their first oaths of office and enacted their first legislation, confirmed their first nomination, and established the first Cabinet officers thereby beginning their first oversight of executive agencies.

Today, if you wonder why the clerks of the Senate and the House bow when they deliver bills and messages in each House, that was prescribed by the First Congress. If you ever wonder why we formally address our Chief Executive as the President of the United States of America, the First Congress decided that.

The first choice, by the way, of a special Senate Committee on Titles was: His Highness, President of the United States of America and Protector of the Rights of the Same. That is the title I was leaning to until New Hampshire.

The House Chaplain who opened this session with a prayer and the Senate Chaplain who will close it are the successors of Chaplains chosen by the First Congress. So, too, are the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House who presented the first Journals of Congress, Journals which are still being recorded by our clerks today.

About the only job you would not have found in that First Congress was mine, or GEORGE MITCHELL's or BOB MICHEL's or TOM FOLEY's. There were no party leaders in the First Congress because there were no political parties. With parties and party offices coming later, it reminds us that we are constantly adding to the history of this institution. We build on foundations laid before us as others will build upon what we leave behind.

Perhaps the best that can come out of our celebrations of Congress' yesterdays is a greater awareness of how much the past has shaped us and how much we can help shape America's tomorrow.

Now I have the pleasure of introducing an outstanding American, a very special guest speaker, David McCullough. David is well known to us in the Senate, who debated the Panama Canal, the Panama Canal treaties of 1978. A dog-eared copy of his book on the creation of the Panama Canal, "The Path Between the Seas," rested on the table in the well of the Senate and was consulted extensively by those on both sides of that heated issue. That book won the National Book Award for history. His most recent book, a biography of Theodore Roosevelt entitled "Mornings on Horseback" won the American Book Award. He is a narrator of the forthcoming CBS documentary produced in honor of the congressional bicentennial.

I am honored and proud to present David McCullough. [Applause.]

Mr. McCULLOUGH. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Vice President, Senator DOLE, Members of the 101st Congress, ladies and gentlemen. For a private citizen to be asked to speak before Congress is a rare and very high honor and I thank you.

Simon Willard was never a Member of Congress in the usual sense. Simon Willard of Roxbury, MA, was a clock-maker early in the 19th century and he did it all by hand and by eye.

"In cutting his wheel teeth," reads an old account, "he did not mark out the spaces on the blank [brass] wheel and cut the teeth to measure, but he cut, rounded up and finished the teeth as he went along, using his eye only in spacing, and always came out even. \* \* \*

"It is doubtful," the old account continues, "if such a feat in mechanics was ever done before, and certainly never since."

The exact date is uncertain, but about 1837, when he was in his eighties, Simon Willard made a most important clock. I will come back to that.

On a June afternoon in 1775, before there was a Congress of the United States, a small boy stood with his mother on a distant knoll, watching the battle of Bunker Hill. That was Adams, John Quincy Adams, diplomat, Senator, Secretary of State, and President, who in his lifetime had seen more, contributed more to the history of his time than almost anyone and who, as no former President ever had, returned here to the Hill to take a seat in the House of Representatives, in the 22d Congress, and thrilled at the prospect. And it was here that this extraordinary American had his finest hours.

Adams took his seat in the old House—in what is now Statuary Hall—in 1831. Small, fragile, fearing no one, he spoke his mind and his conscience. He championed mechanical "improvements" and scientific inquiry. To no one in Congress are we so indebted for the establishment of the Smithsonian Institution. With Congressman Lincoln of Illinois and Corwin of Ohio, he cried out against the Mexican War, and for 8 long years, almost alone, he battled the infamous gag rule imposed by southerners to prevent any discussion of petitions against slavery. Adams halted slavery, but was fighting, he said, more for the unlimited right of all citizens to have their petitions heard, whatever their cause. It was a gallant fight and he won. The gag rule was permanently removed.

Earlier this year, at the time of the inaugural ceremonies, I heard a television commentator broadcasting from Statuary Hall complain of the resonance and echoes in the room. What resonance. What echoes.

John Quincy Adams is a reminder that giants come in all shapes and sizes and that, at times, they have walked these halls, their voices have been heard, their spirit felt here. Listen, please, to this from his diary, from March 29, 1841:

The world, the flesh, and all the devils in hell are arrayed against any man who now in this North American Union shall dare to join the standard of Almighty God to put down the African slave trade; and what can I, upon the verge of my seventy-fourth birthday, with a shaking hand, a darkening eye, a drowsy brain, and with all my faculties dropping from me one by one, as the teeth are dropping from my head—what can I do for the cause of God and man. \* \* \* Yet my conscience presses me on; let me but die upon the breach.

And how he loved the House of Representatives:

The forms and proceedings of the House [he writes], this call of the State for petitions, the colossal emblem of the Union over the Speaker's chair, this historic Muse at the clock, the echoing pillars of the hall, the tripping Mercuries who bear the resolutions and amendments between the members and the chair, the calls of ayes and noes, with the different intonations of the answers, from different voices, the gobbling manner of the clerk in reading over the names, the tone of the Speaker in announcing the vote, and the varied shades of pleasure and pain in the countenances of the members on hearing it, would form a fine subject for a descriptive poem.

Some nights he returned to his lodgings so exhausted he could barely crawl up the stairs. In the winter of 1848, at age 80, after 17 years in Congress, Adams collapsed at his desk. A brass plate in the floor of Statutory Hall marks the place.

He was carried to the Speaker's office and there, 2 days later he died. At the end Henry Clay in tears was holding his hand. Congressman Lincoln helped with the funeral arrangements. Daniel Webster wrote the inscription for the casket.

Many splendid books have been written about Congress: Harry McPherson's "A Political Education," Allen Drury's "A Senate Journal," Alvin Josephy's "On the Hill" and "Kings of the Hill" by Representative RICHARD CHENEY and Lynne V. Cheney; "Rayburn," a fine recent biography by D.B. Hardeman and Donald Bacon, and "the Great Triumvirate," about Clay, Webster, and Calhoun, by Merrill Peterson. Now, in this Bicentennial year, comes volume one of Senator ROBERT BYRD's monumental history of the Senate.

But a book that does justice to the story of Adams' years in the House, one of the vivid chapters in our political history, is still waiting to be written, as are so many others.

Our knowledge, our appreciation, of the history of Congress and those who have made history here are curiously, regrettably deficient. The plain truth is historians and biographers have



largely neglected the subject. Two hundred years after the creation of Congress, we have only begun to tell the story of Congress—which, of course, means the opportunity for those who write and who teach could not be greater.

There are no substantial, up-to-date biographies of Justin Morrill of Vermont, author of the Land Grant College Act; or Jimmy Byrnes, considered the most skillful politician of his day; or Joe Robinson, the tenacious Democratic majority leader whose sudden death in an apartment not far from here meant defeat for Franklin Roosevelt's court-packing scheme; or Carl Hayden of Arizona, who served longer in the Senate than anybody, 41 years.

We have John Garraty's life of Henry Cabot Lodge, Sr., but none of Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. Search the library shelves for a good biography of Alben Barkley or Speaker Joe Martin and you won't find one. They don't exist. The only biography of Senator Arthur Vandenberg ends in 1945, when his career was just taking off.

The 20th century Senator who has been written about most is Joe McCarthy. There are a dozen books about McCarthy. Yet there is no biography of the Senator who had the backbone to stand up to him first—Margaret Chase Smith.

"I speak as a Republican," she said on that memorable day in the Senate. "I speak as a woman. I speak as a United States Senator. I speak as an American. I don't want to see the Republican Party ride to political victory on the four horsemen of calumny—fear, ignorance, bigotry and smear."

We have books on people like Bilbo and Huey Long, but no real biographies of George Aiken or Frank Church.

Richard Russell of Georgia, one of the most highly regarded, influential figures to serve in the Senate in this century, used to take home old bound copies of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, to read in the evenings for pleasure. He loved the extended debates and orations of older times and would remark to his staff how strange it made him feel to realize that those who had once counted for so much and so effected the course of American life, were entirely forgotten.

You wonder how many who pour in and out of the Russell Building each day, or the Cannon Building, have any notion who Richard Russell was? Or Joseph Gurney Cannon? There is no adequate biography of either man.

As Speaker of the House and head of the Rules Committee, Uncle Joe Cannon, of Danville, IL, once wielded power here of a kind unimaginable today. He was tough, shrewd, profane, picturesque, and a terrible stumbling block. It was the new 20th century. The country wanted change, reform. Uncle Joe did not. "Everything is all

right out west and around Danville," he would say. "The country don't need any legislation."

When a bill came up to add a new function to the U.S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries, making it the U.S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries and Birds, Cannon protested. He didn't like adding "and Birds" \* \* \* "and Birds" was new and different and therefore unacceptable.

The insurrection that ended Cannon's iron rule, a revolt here in this Chamber in 1910, was led by George Norris, of Red Willow County, NE. There have been few better men in public life than George Norris and few more important turning points in our political history. Yet today it is hardly known.

How much more we need to know about the First Congress when everything was new and untried.

How much we could learn from a history of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Imagine the book that could be written about the Senate in the momentous years of the New Deal. Think of the changes brought about then. Think of who was in the Senate—Robert Wagner, Burton K. Wheeler, Hugo Black, CLAUDE PEPPER, Barkley, Huey Long, Tom Connally, Vandenberg, Taft, George Norris, Borah of Idaho, and J. Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois, a politician of the old school who still wore wing collars and spats and a pink toupee to match his pink Vanduyke whiskers.

It was "Ham" Lewis who advised a newly arrived freshman Senator named Truman from Missouri, "Harry, don't start out with an inferiority complex. For the first 6 months you'll wonder how the hell you got here, and after that you'll wonder how the hell the rest of us got here."

For some unaccountable reason, there is not even a first-rate history of the Capitol, nothing comparable say, to William Seale's history of the White House. This magnificent building grew in stages, as America grew. It is really an assembly of different buildings, representative of different times, different aspirations, and the story should be told that way.

We are all so accustomed to seeing our history measured and defined by the Presidency that we forget how much of the story of the country happened here.

Beside Congress, the Presidency seems clear, orderly, easy to understand. The protagonists are relatively few in number and take their turns on stage one at a time.

Congress, by contrast, seems to roll on like a river. Someone said you can never cross the same river twice. Congress is like that—always there and always changing. Individuals come and go, terms overlap. The stage is constantly crowded. The talk and the

rumpus go on and on. And there is such a lot of humbug and so much that has been so overwhelmingly boring.

But let no one misunderstand, and least of all you who serve here, we have as much reason to take pride in Congress as in any institution in our system. A history abundantly shows, Congress, for all its faults, has not been the unbroken parade of clowns and thieves and posturing windbags so often portrayed. We make sport of Congress, belittle it, bewail its ineptitudes and inefficiency. We have from the beginning, and probably we always will. You do it yourselves, particularly at election time. But what should be spoken of more often, and more widely understood, are the great victories that have been won here, the decisions of courage and vision achieved, the men and women of high purpose and integrity, and, yes, at times genius, who have served here.

It was Congress after all that provided the Homestead Act, ended slavery, ended child labor, built the railroads, built the Panama Canal, the Interstate Highway System. It was Congress that paid for Lewis and Clark and for our own travels to the Moon. It was Congress that changed the course of history with lend lease and the Marshall plan, that created Social Security, TVA, the GI bill, the Voting Rights Act, and the incomparable Library of Congress.

It is not by chance that we Americans have built here on our Capitol Hill, side-by-side with the center of Government, our greatest library, a free and open repository of books and without limit on viewpoint, in every language, from every part of the world.

In 200 years, 11,220 men and women have served in the House and Senate, and while the proportions of black Americans, of women, of Hispanic and Asian Americans, and native Americans have not, and do not now, reflect the country at large, it is nonetheless the place where all our voices are heard. Here, as they say—here as perhaps we cannot say too often—the people rule.

We need to know more about Congress. We need to know more about Congress because we need to know more about leadership. And about human nature.

We may also pick up some ideas.

Considering the way defense spending has been handled in recent years, we might, for example, think of reinstating an investigating committee like the Truman Committee of World War II, which saved billions of dollars and thousands of lives.

If we are unwilling to vote the taxes to pay for the war on drugs, to save our country, why not sell bonds as we did in two world wars? It is hard to

imagine anyone not wanting to buy a bond to win the war on drugs.

Above all we need to know more about Congress because we are Americans. We believe in governing ourselves.

The boy should read history, the first John Adams wrote to his wife Abigail about the education of their son, John Quincy. History. History. History. We must all read history, and write and publish and teach history better.

How can we know who we are and where we are headed if we don't know where we have come from? How can we call ourselves patriots if we know little of our country's past?

Who were those people in the old bound volumes of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD? What moved them? What did they know that we do not?

Our past is not only prolog, it can be bracing. In Emerson's words, "The world is young: the former great men [and women] call to us affectionately."

I have decided that the digital watch is the perfect symbol of an imbalance in outlook in our day. It tells us only what time it is now, at this instant, as if that were all anyone would wish or need to know. Which brings me back to Simon Willard.

In the years when the House of Representatives met in Statuary Hall, all deliberations were watched over by the muse of history, Clio. She is there still over the north doorway. She is riding the winged "Car of History," as it is called, keeping note in her book. The idea was that those who sat below would take inspiration from her. They would be reminded that they too were part of history, that their words and actions would face the judgment of history, and that they could count themselves part of an honorable heritage.

Clio and the Car of History are by the Italian sculptor Carlo Franzoni of Carrara. The clock in the foreground is by Simon Willard. It was, as I said, installed about 1837. Its inner workings, cut freehand by Simon Willard, ticked off the minutes and hours through debate over the Gag Rule, the annexation of Texas, the Mexican War, tariffs, postal service, the establishment of the Naval Academy, statehood for Arkansas, Michigan, Wisconsin, matters related to immigration, the Gold Rush, statehood for California, the fateful Kansas-Nebraska Act, and the final hours of John Quincy Adams.

It is also a clock with two hands and an old-fashioned face, the kind that shows what time it is now \* \* \* what time it used to be \* \* \* and what time it will become.

And it still keeps time.

On we go. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. It is my privilege to present soloists of the U.S. Army

Band, Sfc. Will Shead and Sfc. Evelyn Yount, who will perform a patriotic note.

Sfc. Will Shead and Sfc. Evelyn Yount presented a musical interlude.

The SPEAKER, The Chair at this time would like to recognize Mr. Anthony Frank, the Postmaster General of the United States, who will introduce to Members the special congressional postage stamps that will be issued in commemoration of the Bicentennial of Congress. [Applause.]

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, good morning, women and men of the Congress. It is appropriate that the Postal Service pay tribute to the Congress and the legacy of leadership, not just because my last name is "Frank."

Both our organizations hold the public trust. We deliver America's mail, 500 million pieces a day, 6 days a week. You deliver the promise of the Constitution. You have been chosen by and you speak for the people. For 200 years, you have represented our interests, defended our rights protected our freedoms.

Today we will have a preview of the two new commemorative stamps dealing with this bicentennial which will be issued commencing in April. Interestingly, the subject for the House of Representatives stamp features the 1890 marble structure which Dr. McCullough just described to us, referred to as the "car of History." It is on display in Statuary Hall. Clio the muse stands in the winged chariot of time recording events as they occur.

I would like Mrs. Boggs to help me in unveiling the U.S. House of Representatives stamp.

(Mrs. Boggs assisted in unveiling the U.S. House of Representatives stamp.)

Mr. FRANK. The Senate stamp features the carved gilded eagle and shield located on the Vice President's chair in the old Senate Chamber. I would like Senator LUGAR to join me in unveiling the U.S. Senate stamp.

(Senator LUGAR assisted in unveiling the U.S. Senate stamp.)

[Applause.]

Mr. FRANK. Next month, on the 4th and 6th of April, millions of these stamps will be transporting mail around the world, and may they serve as a small but powerful symbol of democracy of leadership of America.

Thank you. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER, The Chair at this time would like to recognize the Honorable Nicholas Brady, Secretary of the Department of the Treasury, who will introduce to us the special congressional coins that will be issued in commemoration of the Bicentennial of Congress. [Applause.]

Mr. BRADY. Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, distinguished Members, and friends, I am honored to address this joint meeting of the Congress marking the 200th anniversary of the first meeting of Congress.

It is a special privilege for me, having been a Member of Congress, to return on such a wonderful moment in history. I am here this morning to introduce the designs that will appear on the coins commemorating the Bicentennial of the Congress. These coins will celebrate 200 years of the great American experiment in democracy. The coins will honor the Congress and at the same time provide funds to be utilized by the U.S. Capitol Preservation Commission for improvements to the restoration of the Capitol. Designs for the three coins were chosen from among the designs submitted by 18 sculpture engravers who provided 110 designs for us to choose from. The designs embody the traditions and the symbols cherished by our forefathers. The U.S. Capitol is recognized throughout the world as a symbol of democracy and freedom. The \$5 gold coin depicts the Capitol dome on the obverse, and the gilded eagle in the old Senate Chamber on the reverse. The silver dollar portrays the statue of freedom which reigns atop the Capitol dome on the obverse, and with the House mace the reverse side of the coin is designated. The clad half dollar includes the head of freedom on the obverse and the full Capitol on the reverse.

These designs are the artists' renderings that will be transferred in sculpturings that will be used to mint the coins. I would like to send to each of the Members an invitation to participate in the first ceremony which will take place later in the spring of the striking of these coins. The U.S. Department of the Treasury is very proud to be a part of this wonderful celebration.

Mr. Speaker, with your permission, I would like to ask Senator DIXON, Congressman FASCELL, and Congressman ANNUNZIO to come to the well and unveil the drawings. Thank you very much. [Applause.]

The Honorable Nicholas Brady was assisted in the unveiling of the drawings of the coin designs by Senator DIXON and Representatives FASCELL and ANNUNZIO. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The stamp and coin designs will be available for viewing in the Speaker's lobby after today's ceremony.

Now we will rise for the benediction which will be spoken by the Reverend Richard C. Halverson, Chaplain of the Senate.

The Chaplain of the Senate, Rev. Richard C. Halverson, L.I.D., D.D., offered the following benediction:

Eternal Father, thank You for the legacy that is ours, for the giants of the past and the giants that are here today. Grant us, people and politician, the will and the wisdom to be faithful. The Lord bless you and keep you. The Lord make His face to shine upon you



and to be gracious unto you. The Lord lift up His countenance upon you and give you His peace. Amen.

The SPEAKER. Members and guests will remain standing for the retirement of the colors.

The color guard retired the colors.

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares the joint meeting dissolved. The House will continue in recess until approximately 12 noon.

The honored guests, and the Members of the Senate retired from the Chamber.

At 11 o'clock and 44 minutes a.m., the proceedings in commemoration of the Bicentennial of the U.S. Congress were concluded.

□ 1209

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 12 o'clock and 9 minutes p.m.

#### APPOINTMENT AS DIRECTOR OF CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

The SPEAKER. The Chair has an announcement.

Pursuant to the provisions of section 201(a)(2) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, Public Law 93-344, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate did, on Tuesday, February 28, 1989, appoint Dr. Robert D. Reischauer as Director of the Congressional Budget Office, effective March 6, 1989, for the term of office beginning January 3, 1987.

#### PRINTING OF PROCEEDINGS HAD DURING RECESS

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings had during the recess be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

#### ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1989

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Thursday, March 2, 1989, it adjourn to meet at noon on Monday, March 6, 1989.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

#### DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday, March 8, 1989.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

#### ELECTION OF MEMBER TO COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Republican Conference, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 100) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. Res. 100

*Resolved*, That Representative Walsh of New York be and is hereby elected to the Committee on House Administration.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### COMMENDING APPOINTMENT OF ROBERT D. REISCHAUER AS DIRECTOR OF CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

(Mr. PANETTA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I wish to rise in commendation for the appointment of Robert D. Reischauer as Director of the Congressional Budget Office.

The recommendation of the Committee on the Budget both by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. FRENZEL], who is my ranking minority member, and myself was that Mr. Reischauer should be appointed to that position. The Senate concurred in that appointment.

Mr. Speaker, he brings a very long and distinguished career in the Congressional Budget Office to bear as the new Director. The Congressional Budget Office is the arm of the Congress that reviews budget numbers. It is essential that we have credible budget numbers both in assumptions and the numbers that we deal with in developing a credible budget resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I think Mr. Reischauer will assist us in that effort, because he brings credibility and qualifications to that job. It has been a long time since we have had a Director of the Congressional Budget Office, and I thank the Speaker and the President pro tempore of the other body for acting quickly and expeditiously to fill that

responsible job with a very responsible individual.

#### CARIBBEAN BASIN ECONOMIC RECOVERY EXPANSION ACT OF 1989

(Mr. GIBBONS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of a broad bipartisan group of this House, I have introduced H.R. 1233, the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Expansion Act of 1989.

I will include at the end of my remarks a section-by-section summary explanation of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, with a bipartisan group of my House colleagues, an important piece of trade legislation designed to expand and improve the Caribbean Basin Initiative or CBI Program. The legislation, entitled the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Expansion Act of 1989 and more commonly referred to as CBI-II, would expand the current duty-free treatment for imports from the region and extend trade benefits on a permanent basis in order to promote a stable climate for expanded investment.

As my colleagues are aware, the Caribbean Basin is a crucial region to the United States, and its political and economic stability is a key component of our foreign and national security. Under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act enacted in 1983, Congress authorized certain unilateral and preferential trade and tax benefits for Caribbean Basin countries and territories. Presently, 22 countries are designated beneficiaries for duty-free access of their exports to the U.S. market until September 30, 1995. The current program exempts from duty-free treatment certain goods produced in CBI countries which are generally regarded as import sensitive in the United States. These exemptions include textiles and apparel subject to textile agreements, footwear, handbags, work gloves, leather flat goods and apparel, certain watches and parts, petroleum, and tuna. The CBI program also provides certain tax benefits, including a convention tax deduction, operation of foreign sales corporations, and the availability of financing for active business investments in those countries that have signed a tax information exchange agreement.

The legislation that we are introducing today is the result of a year-long investigation by the Subcommittee on Oversight of the Committee on Ways and Means under the distinguished leadership of its chairman, JAKE PICKLE, on the impact and effectiveness of the CBI, a series of hearings

held by the Subcommittee on Trade on CBI legislation introduced in the 100th Congress (H.R. 3101), and consultations with representatives of the Caribbean countries and major U.S. industries involved. The bill expands the duty-free treatment granted to imports from the region and includes a number of other recommendations to improve the effectiveness of the program. At the same time, several of the more controversial provisions in H.R. 3101 have been removed or modified to address concerns raised by the domestic textile and sugar industries.

I will briefly mention a few major provisions of the bill:

First, the bill allows limited duty-free treatment for articles from the Caribbean currently exempt from the program. Second, the bill sets a minimum quota floor and quota reallocations for sugar imports from the region. Third, the bill increases the duty-free allowance for tourists returning from the Caribbean from \$400 to \$600. Fourth, the bill creates a separate cumulation determination for imports from the Caribbean for determining injury in antidumping and countervailing duty cases. Fifth, the bill establishes a Pilot Customs Preclearance Program. And finally, the bill repeals the 1995 termination date on duty-free treatment of imports from the region.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, our purpose in introducing this legislation now is to address concerns that the current program has not achieved the positive results that were intended. We need to build confidence in the region, create greater business certainty, and provide a long-term positive investment climate. I believe this is a good bill that will foster economic development of the Caribbean and thereby promote political stability in the region. I urge my colleagues to review this legislation and I seek your support.

A section-by-section summary of the bill is set forth below:

**SUMMARY OF PROPOSED CARIBBEAN BASIN INITIATIVE (CBI) LEGISLATION**  
**SHORT TITLE (SECTION 1)**

The short title of the legislation is the "Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Expansion Act of 1989".

**CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS (SECTION 2)**

Section 2 contains findings of the Congress that a stable political and economic climate is necessary for the development of the Caribbean Basin and for U.S. security and economic interests, and that the U.S. commitment to the development of that region should be reaffirmed and strengthened by improving the operation of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBI).

**REPEAL OF THE DUTY-FREE TREATMENT TERMINATION DATE (SECTION 3); REPORTS ON PROGRAM OPERATION (SECTION 6)**

Under current law, duty-free treatment for eligible imports from CBI beneficiary countries terminates on September 30, 1995. Section 3 repeals this expiration date, thereby maintaining duty-free treatment for eli-

gible imports in perpetuity unless Congress legislates otherwise. Section 6 requires the President to submit a report to the Congress every 3 years on the operation of the program, with the initial report due by October 1, 1992.

**AN INCREASE IN THE DUTY-FREE ALLOWANCES FOR U.S. RESIDENTS RETURNING FROM CBI BENEFICIARY COUNTRIES OR U.S. INSULAR POSSESSIONS (SECTION 4)**

Section 4 increases the duty-free allowance for U.S. residents returning directly or indirectly from a CBI beneficiary country from \$400 to \$600 and from a U.S. insular possession from \$800 to \$1,200.

**LIMITED DUTY-FREE TREATMENT FOR EXEMPT ARTICLES (SECTION 5)**

Under the present CBI, imports of textiles and apparel which are subject to textile agreements; footwear, handbags, luggage, flat goods, work gloves and leather wearing apparel; canned tuna; petroleum and petroleum products; and certain watches and watch parts are exempt from duty-free treatment. Certain imports of textiles and apparel are subject to import quotas under bilateral agreements. Imports for the Caribbean Basin are also dutiable if they do not meet the rule-of-origin requirements.

Section 5 expands CBI benefits through limited duty-free treatment on these products:

1. Duty-free treatment for textile products entering under Guaranteed Access Levels.—Duty-free treatment on textile products entering under bilateral guaranteed access level (GAL) agreements would apply to the total value of textile products entering from the Caribbean under GAL agreements, not merely the value of the U.S. fabric currently exempt from duty under item 807.00. Products receiving duty-free GAL treatment must be assembled in the Caribbean from either (a) fabric formed and cut in the United States or (b) foreign fabric cut in the United States that is not made in the United States or is made in the United States but is in critical shortage. The Secretary of Commerce will determine, after consultation with an advisory committee of domestic textile and apparel industry representatives, the foreign fabrics that will qualify for GAL duty-free treatment. The initial list will be revised annually based on industry petitions to add or delete fabrics and their review by the advisory committee.

2. A "tariff rate quota" allowing a specific volume of goods in each product category currently dutiable under CBI to enter duty-free, except textiles and apparel.—Imports from CBI beneficiary countries of a product-exempt category, except textiles or apparel, would receive duty-free treatment on an aggregate amount up to 5 percent of annual U.S. total imports in the category. If aggregate CBI imports reached that level in any year, imports in the following year from each individual CBI beneficiary country would enter duty-free up to the amount entered from that country in the preceding year plus an annual growth of 3 percent. Any imports above the specified tariff-rate quota level would continue to be subject to duty.

**STATUTORY GUARANTEED ACCESS LEVEL AGREEMENTS FOR CERTAIN TEXTILE PRODUCTS ASSEMBLED IN CBI COUNTRIES (SECTION 5)**

Section 5 codifies the administrative GAL program as a statutory program and requires the U.S. Trade Representative to enter into bilateral agreements with CBI beneficiary countries, at their request, to guarantee access levels to the U.S. market

for textile products assembled in CBI beneficiary countries from U.S. fabric or qualified foreign fabric. The textile product may incorporate findings and trimmings of foreign origin that do not exceed 25 percent of the cost of the components of the assembled product. Existing GALs, which were negotiated under the Reagan Administration's CBI Special Access Program, would be "grandfathered" under this statutory authority.

A sense of the Congress urges the U.S. Trade Representative to seek greater fairness, transparency, and stability in country allocations of quota export certificates between U.S. and foreign companies.

**ESTABLISHMENT OF A SUGAR IMPORT FLOOR AND QUOTA REALLOCATIONS FOR CBI COUNTRIES (SECTION 7)**

Section 7 establishes a guaranteed minimum access level for sugar imports from CBI beneficiary countries by setting a minimum quota floor at the 1989 aggregate level. Irrespective of the total global quota level in future years, the CBI share in the aggregate could not be set below the current level, but that share would increase proportionally if the total global quota level increases.

Individual CBI countries would receive quota reallocations as a result of annual shortfalls or quota suspension or termination by administrative actions. The Department of Agriculture is required to determine each year whether each quota country will fill its quota for that year, under penalty that any shortfall would be allocated. Any quota shortfalls, including shortfalls of CBI beneficiary countries, would be reallocated proportionally to CBI countries. The existing quota suspension for Panama and any future country quota suspension or termination under existing authorities, such as for national security or foreign policy reasons, would also be reallocated proportionally to CBI countries.

Compensation authority is provided if these CBI quota provisions are found to be inconsistent with U.S. international obligations under the GATT. The Administration must consult with the House Ways and Means and Senate Finance Committees prior to proposing a compensation offer.

**SEPARATE INJURY CUMULATION DETERMINATION FOR CBI BENEFICIARY COUNTRIES IN COUNTERVAILING DUTY AND ANTIDUMPING CASES (SECTION 8)**

In countervailing duty and antidumping cases under current law, imports into the United States from CBI beneficiary countries are aggregated together with imports of the like product under investigation from all non-CBI suppliers in determining whether the unfair trade practice causes or threatens material injury to the U.S. domestic industry. Section 8 creates a separate cumulation of imports of a like product under investigation only from CBI beneficiary countries, as a group. If the U.S. International Trade Commission determines that such imports from CBI beneficiary countries injure U.S. producers, current law and sanctions would apply.

**ESTABLISHMENT OF A PILOT CUSTOMS PRECLEARANCE PROGRAM (SECTION 9)**

Section 9 requires the U.S. Customs Service to establish preclearance operations during fiscal years 1990 and 1991 at a facility in a country in the Caribbean Basin appropriate under specified criteria for testing the extent to which the availability of preclearance operations can assist in the devel-



opment of tourism. The Commissioner of Customs shall submit a report to the Congress on the preclearance operations program as soon as practicable after September 30, 1991.

#### REQUEST THAT BLUE BUNTING OVER DOORS OF HOUSE CHAMBER BE ALLOWED TO REMAIN

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, if I may be recognized for one other brief unanimous-consent request, I ask unanimous consent that the blue bunting over the doors adorned by stars used in today's ceremony be allowed to remain in the Chamber at the discretion of the Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will take that suggestion under advisement and will consult with others and consider the advisability of following the gentleman's recommendation.

#### REQUEST THAT PRESIDENT APPOINT EMERGENCY BOARD TO SOLVE DEADLOCK BETWEEN MACHINISTS AND EASTERN AIRLINES

(Mr. ENGEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to request that President Bush appoint an emergency board to solve the deadlocks between the International Association of Machinists and Eastern Airlines.

The contract between Eastern Airlines and the International Association of Machinists expired 14 months ago. Last month, after 13 months of negotiations, the National Mediation Board declared an impasse and instituted a 30-day-cooling-off period which comes to an end on Saturday. The two sides are still unable to come to an agreement and unless a Presidential emergency board is created, a strike appears inevitable.

The creation of an emergency board will prevent a strike from occurring for another 60 days, and will give the union and Eastern additional time to work out their differences. If a strike were to occur, it would result in chaos for air travelers around the country. I join the National Mediation Board, the International Association of Machinists, and the AFL-CIO in urging the President to appoint an emergency board and prevent a strike at Eastern Airlines.

The last-minute attempt by Eastern to play a divide-and-conquer game and pull the pilots away from the machinists points to the urgency of this matter.

#### IRAQ'S SUFFERING LITTLE CHILDREN

(Mr. LANTOS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, Iraq's indiscriminate use of poison gas against its own civilians last year was one of the most shocking violations of human rights since the end of the Second World War.

We now have another devastating revelation about Iraq. The highly respected human rights organization, Amnesty International, has documented large-scale and systematic torture of children by Iraqi authorities in order to punish their parents or to obtain false confessions from them as they watch in agony while their children are tortured.

With a united voice, the entire civilized world must condemn this mind-boggling example of medieval cruelty at the end of the 20th century.

As a sad footnote to this horror, the United Nations Human Rights Commission has lost what little credibility it had by refusing to investigate this outrage because of political pressure by some of its totalitarian members.

#### RIGHT-WING REPUBLICAN ACTIVISTS ENGAGE IN PARTISAN POLITICS

(Mr. COLEMAN of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COLEMAN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, a small band of right-wing Republican activists is engaged in an undertaking so brazenly cynical and so blatantly partisan that it should offend and throughly outrage every one who is sensitive to due process.

Recent news articles make it clear that this small band of propaganda terrorists has been plotting all along, on a series of conspiracies to discredit Speaker WRIGHT and other Democrats.

Moreover, they are cynically trying to intimidate Republican members of the Ethics Committee into finding some complaint against the Speaker to be valid.

To use the prosecutorial forum of the Ethics Committee to resolve our political differences is improper. To attempt to influence individual members' votes on that committee is tantamount to jury tampering and should be punished under our rules. I shall propose such rules changes.

Well, it won't work—the American people are a lot wiser than you Republicans give them credit to be. Americans will not be led down a path of divisiveness, no matter how shrill your whining becomes.

Congressman GINGRICH, quoted in the February 26 Washington Post,

says, and I quote, "Now we have a way of dividing America."

#### PRESIDENT BUSH URGED TO TAKE STEPS TO PREVENT EASTERN AIRLINES STRIKE

(Mr. MARTINEZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the workers of Eastern Airlines in their battle with Eastern Chairman Frank Lorenzo. And I call upon President Bush to declare a national transportation emergency to prevent the strike scheduled to begin Saturday morning.

Texas Air's shameful history shows why President Bush must act. In 1982, Lorenzo's Texas Air bought Continental Airlines and quickly manipulated bankruptcy laws to break Continental's union. Congress was so outraged that we passed legislation preventing companies from using bankruptcy laws to ever do this again.

In 1986, Lorenzo bought Eastern Airlines and began trying to use sham transactions to break its union. On two separate occasions, a Federal judge had to stop Lorenzo from unilaterally transferring unionized Eastern workers into nonunion subsidiaries of Texas Air. Meanwhile, since 1987 Lorenzo has been demanding that Eastern employees take pay cuts of 30 to 40 percent. Texas Air has simply not played fair. It has sold Eastern assets to itself at bargain basement prices and then cried that Eastern is losing money. It has made ridiculous demands of Eastern's workers and then cried that the workers are not being reasonable.

Now Lorenzo's single-minded attempt to crush Eastern's union has led to the scheduling of a strike which could cripple America's transportation system. I urge President Bush to use the power which is his alone to prevent this potential disaster. I urge him to appoint an emergency board under the Railway Labor Act which would start a 30-day factfinding action followed by a 30-day-cooling-off period.

#### A TRIBUTE TO WILLARD SCOTT

(Mr. WOLF asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, Willard Scott is a great American, a great Virginian and a man who is beloved in the Washington, DC, area.

I rise today to pay tribute to Willard Scott in the wake of news reports about the unfortunate memo criticizing Willard's work as the weatherman and man about country on the NBC morning program.

I also rise to report that USA Today's telephone poll yesterday confirmed what we all know: America loves Willard Scott.

Willard is pure Americana. Through his travels across our land to county fairs and festivals and into small towns and neighborhoods, he celebrates America and her people. He touches America's heart and focuses on her goodness.

And incredibly over the years, Willard, through his individual effort, has promoted and benefited more charities and worthwhile causes than any one person I know.

It would be a fitting tribute for the Congress to recognize Willard Scott as the U.S. Ambassador of Goodwill. We salute him and predict Willard Scott will be leading the cheers for America every morning on the Today Show for many years to come.

#### REQUEST FOR PRESIDENT BUSH TO APPOINT A PRESIDENTIAL EMERGENCY BOARD TO MEDIATE DISPUTE BETWEEN EMPLOYEES AND MANAGEMENT OF EASTERN AIRLINES

(Mr. GARCIA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my concern over the protracted confrontation between the employees and the management of Eastern Air Lines.

Negotiations started in September 1987. In January 1988, Eastern management rejected the National Mediation Board's arbitration proposal. This set up the 30-day count down that will end midnight tomorrow, March 3, at which point the International Association of Machinists may have no alternative but to strike.

Over the past decade, Eastern's unionized employees have agreed to significant financial concessions in their attempt to help save the airline. In the current round of talks, the employees have taken a pay freeze, major work rule changes, and reductions in entry pay rates.

I call on President Bush to appoint a Presidential Emergency Board to help Eastern employees and management overcome this current impasse. I am not here to pass judgment. I do not have knowledge of the details of the negotiations. But I speak on behalf of the employees of Eastern and the general public that relies on Eastern Airline's services.

#### SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBERS SUPPORT APPOINTMENT OF BOARD TO INVESTIGATE DISPUTE BETWEEN EASTERN AIRLINES AND MACHINISTS

(Mr. JONES of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the

House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONES of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, Eastern Airlines and its machinists are now locked in a dispute which threatens not only to temporarily disrupt air service, but to permanently disrupt the employment of thousands of employees, and to destroy the fabric of this vital industry. This situation requires immediate, and special, attention. Along with Congressman OBERSTAR, who is Chairman of the Aviation Subcommittee on which I serve, I have just signed a letter to President Bush, requesting that he accept the recommendation of the National Mediation Board to appoint a board to investigate and report on the issues which are involved in the dispute between Eastern and the International Association of Machinists.

In over 30 airline disputes, 5 Presidents have, without exception, accepted the NMB's recommendations and have appointed emergency boards. In the majority of cases, the boards have been successful in averting work stoppages.

The current dispute is one which has already caused a great deal of concern and hardship to a great many people. In Georgia's Fourth District, which I represent, aviation is a vital part of our economy and our community. In this time of concern over aviation safety and maintaining productive jobs for Americans, we cannot afford to ignore the very real problems which exist, and those which will be created by the disruption of a major airline such as Eastern. The interest of the larger community—of the traveling public and the thousands of people involved in the aviation industry and their families—will be served by the appointment of a commission and the consequent aversion of a strike. This is a time to prevent divisiveness and to work together for the resolution of this painful situation. I strongly urge the President to follow the unbroken precedent set by his predecessors, and accept the NMB's recommendation for the appointment of a commission.

#### CALLING ON PRESIDENT BUSH TO ACT TO AVERT A NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION DISASTER

(Mr. LEWIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call on President Bush to act to avert a national disaster. I call on the President to appoint an emergency mediation board to fashion a settlement in the Eastern Airlines conflict.

A March 4 strike could potentially cripple our Nation's transportation system. It would cripple a once great airline and render tens of thousands of employees temporarily jobless. In my

Atlanta congressional district thousands of employees would be adversely affected by this action.

I call on Frank Lorenzo and Phil Bakes at Eastern to bargain in good faith with the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers to avert a labor disaster in the days to come. Eastern and its unions must come together for the common interest of our Nation's transportation industry.

Again, Mr. President, I call on you to appoint an emergency mediation board to settle the differences between Eastern and its unions.

#### THE 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF FIRST CONGRESS ALSO BIRTHDAY OF THE HONORABLE ROBERT H. MICHEL, REPUBLICAN LEADER

(Mr. MACHTLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like on this historic day, to recognize the fact that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL], our Republican leader, was born on this day many years ago, and to wish him well.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SLATTERY) laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, DC,  
March 1, 1989.

HON. JIM WRIGHT,  
The Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit five sealed envelopes received from the White House at 5:55 p.m. on Wednesday, March 1, 1989, and said to contain the following message from the President whereby he transmits the report outlining the composition and functions of the National Space Council to be established by Executive order.

With great respect, I am  
Sincerely yours,

DONALD K. ANDERSON,  
Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives.

#### REPORT ON COMPOSITION AND FUNCTION OF NATIONAL SPACE COUNCIL—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology:



(For message, see proceedings of the Senate of today, Thursday, March 2, 1989.)

### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Hallen, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed joint resolutions of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S.J. Res. 32. Joint resolution to designate February 2, 1989, as "National Women and Girls in Sports Day";

S.J. Res. 34. Joint resolution designating the week of April 16, 1989 through April 22, 1989, as "National Minority Cancer Awareness Week";

S.J. Res. 37. Joint resolution designating the week beginning May 14, 1989, as "National Osteoporosis Prevention Week of 1989";

S.J. Res. 40. Joint resolution to authorize the President to proclaim the last Friday of April 1989 as "National Arbor Day";

S.J. Res. 45. Joint resolution designating May 1989 as "Older Americans Month";

S.J. Res. 52. Joint resolution to express gratitude for law enforcement personnel;

S.J. Res. 56. Joint resolution designating April 23 through April 29, 1989, and the last week of April of each subsequent year as "National Organ Tissue Donor Awareness Week";

S.J. Res. 58. Joint resolution to designate May 17, 1989, as "High School Reserve Officer Training Corps Recognition Day";

S.J. Res. 60. Joint resolution to designate the period commencing on May 1, 1989, and ending on May 7, 1989, as "National Drinking Water Week"; and

S.J. Res. 63. Joint resolution designating June 14, 1989, as "Baltic Freedom Day", and for other purposes.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 93-618, the Chair on behalf of the President pro tempore and upon the recommendation of the chairman of the Committee on Finance, appoints Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. PACKWOOD, and Mr. DOLE, as official advisers to the U.S. delegations to international conferences, meetings, and negotiation sessions relating to trade agreements; and Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. BOREN, Mr. BRADLEY, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. ROTH, Mr. DANFORTH, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. HEINZ, Mr. DURENBERGER, Mr. ARMSTRONG, and Mr. SYMMS, as alternates to the above conferences, meetings, and negotiation sessions.

The message also announced that the Chair announces on behalf of the majority leader, the appointment of Mr. BYRD, as chairman of the Senate delegation to the British-American Parliamentary Group during the 101st Congress.

The message also announced that pursuant to section 276, title 22 of the United States Code, the Chair on behalf of the Vice President, appoints Mr. SANFORD, as chairman of the Senate delegation to the Interparlia-

mentary Union during the 101st Congress.

### QUALITY HEALTH CARE IS ESSENTIAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LEWIS of Georgia). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SLATTERY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SLATTERY. Mr. Speaker, small rural hospitals are losing money and closing their doors at an alarming rate. These small hospitals, of 60 beds or less, have an average profit margin of minus 1 percent. Some are losing even more money which is limiting their ability to deliver health care services.

Since 1983, when the cost plus reimbursement system for Medicare reimbursement and replaced with the prospective payment system, 453 hospitals have closed nationwide; 188 of those hospitals were located in rural communities.

Unless unfair discrepancies in payments to urban and rural hospitals are eliminated, more rural hospitals will be forced to shut down and the residents of small towns throughout our country will be forced to live without local hospital care.

These small hospitals are often the only well-equipped medical facilities within miles of rural communities like Clay Center, KS in my home district.

Mr. Speaker, quality health care is essential to the economic well-being of rural communities everywhere.

Congress must recognize its responsibilities to alleviate the glaring pressure which inadequate Medicare payments place on the viability of rural hospitals.

The Medicare physician reimbursement system is also having a negative effect on the ability of rural communities to attract and retain physicians' services.

Doctors can earn more money in big cities than they can in many rural communities.

For example, physicians in New York have received \$7,500 for triple bypass surgery. A Kansas physician has received \$3,300 for the same operation.

This is contributing to the problem rural hospitals have in recruiting and retaining doctors. Congress must act to correct these discrepancies between urban and rural fees.

For these reasons, today I am introducing the Medicare Reform Act—a two-part package which I believe will help stabilize the situation confronting our rural hospitals, and begin the reform of the Medicare physician payment policy.

#### OUTLINE OF LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

This legislation has four major provisions:

First, remove from the prospective payment system and return to a cost-

based system: Rural hospitals of 60 beds or less, or any rural hospital which has experienced during the past two years a 70-percent Medicare case-load, or any rural hospital which has an average daily census of 30 patients or less.

Second, study of future payment system for rural hospitals: Within 3 years of enactment, HCFA, in consultation with the Prospective Payment Assessment Commission, is directed to recommend to Congress either a new payment system for rural hospitals which have opted out of the prospective payment system, or maintenance of the cost-based system.

Third, severity of illness: Payments to hospitals continuing to be reimbursed under the Prospective Payment System will be the greater of either the DRG applicable to admission or post-admission diagnosis.

Fourth, physicians: Require that HCFA publish the top 100 volume procedures under Medicare part B—which account for approximately 70 percent of part B spending. Following publication, differences in prevailing rates for physician specialty groups within carrier areas will be eliminated and one median prevailing rate will be established for each identified procedure. Upon submission of each carrier's 100 median prevailing rates, HCFA would be required to calculate national median rates.

Carrier median prevailing rates which are above the national median prevailing rates for any of the 100 identified procedures would be frozen—those falling below would receive the full MEI increase.

Mr. Speaker, I realize that some changes in physician reimbursements are being developed, but those changes will not be available for at least one year.

The crisis in rural health care cannot wait.

We must seize this opportunity to institute a more equitable physician reimbursement system. Geographic discrepancies in today's reimbursement system must be reduced and physicians should be reimbursed under one payment rate.

Mr. Speaker, we are at a critical turning point in the health care industry. The health care industry has experienced dramatic changes since the early 1980's. Certainly, portions of the industry have become more efficient. Yet not all providers have come out winners—the changes of the past have placed a tremendous strain on the capacity of some facilities, especially in rural areas, to provide quality health services.

The legislation I have introduced above will provide a period of stability for the small rural hospitals which have suffered greatly under the prospective payment system.

I realize that changes in Medicare will be difficult in light of President Bush's proposed \$5.5 billion cut in Medicare, but the effort must be made.

I look forward to participating in the movement to save our rural hospitals and establishing equity in the Medicare physician payment system.

And I encourage my colleagues to join me in this effort.

#### APPOINTMENT OF A PRESIDENTIAL EMERGENCY BOARD TO AVOID AN IMPENDING EASTERN AIRLINES STRIKE IS GOOD ADVICE

(Mr. WEISS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, without a major turnaround before midnight on Friday, Eastern Airlines employees will be forced to strike. Despite a few last-minute maneuvers by management, the fact remains that the negotiations' posture, the management of Eastern has been intransigent and irresponsible throughout the 2 years of negotiations.

As Yogi Berra once said, "It seems like *deja vu* all over again."

The management of Eastern has presided over the busting of the union at Continental Airlines and from there it has proceeded to dismantle Eastern Airlines by selling its most profitable assets and siphoning off hundreds of millions of dollars from Eastern to Continental and Texas Air.

Now it claims that Eastern is poor. Effective labor law requires good faith collective-bargaining effort from labor and management. This spirit has clearly been violated by Eastern's management in its dealing with Eastern employees notwithstanding last night's offer.

Eastern's president, Mr. Frank Lorenzo, has consistently refused to offer the employees anything more than severe reductions in pay.

Mr. Speaker, the National Mediation Board which has overseen the negotiations, has asked for the appointment of a Presidential emergency board to avoid the impending strike. I believe this is good advice.

It is in the interest of all American workers, indeed of all Americans, to assure that the tactics of corporate management such as Eastern's do not succeed.

#### ESTONIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANNUNZIO] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, on February 24, 1918, 71 years ago, the people of Estonia proudly proclaimed their independence, and

created a government free from the domination and tyranny imposed on them for centuries by the Russians.

After the formation of this free state, Estonians and their allies successfully defended their country from attacks by the Red army. About 2 years later, on February 2, 1920, a peace treaty was signed between the new Republic of Estonia and the Soviet Union, where Russia "agreed to renounce voluntarily forever all rights over Estonian territory and people."

This peace treaty lasted only 20 years, before the Soviet Union in 1940 again attacked and invaded Estonia, and incorporated it into the Soviet empire. The United States has never recognized this brutal seizure by the Communists, and the people of Estonia continue today in their brave efforts to obtain freedom and self-determination once again for their beloved homeland.

During the last year, we have seen a growing movement of Estonian nationalism sweeping Soviet-occupied Estonia. The people of Estonia have taken bold steps in an attempt to gain more freedom and autonomy from their Soviet oppressor.

At this point in the RECORD, I would like to share with my colleagues a statement prepared by the Estonian American National Council outlining these recent steps that the Estonian people have taken in pursuit of liberty. The text of that statement follows:

#### ESTONIA: POLITICAL AWARENESS AND NATIONAL REAWAKENING, 1988-89

1988 was a dramatic year of demonstrations, rallies, song fests and unprecedented political activity in Soviet-occupied Estonia, all of it aimed, ultimately, at the eventual restoration of Estonian independence. The world media have been filled with images of "the mouse that roared," as a country of one million seemed to challenge an empire of 300 million.

In a true grassroots movement, Estonian demands for reform, democracy and outright independence came directly from the long-suppressed Estonian people—fully one-third of the population attended a rally September 17, while 900,000 signed a petition opposing proposed Soviet Constitutional changes as undemocratic and harmful to Estonian interests. National and local-level groups and organizations, representative of a variety of approaches but united in their final objective, continue to form.

Estonians were brought to this level of activity by a growing awareness that their very survival as a people is threatened by the continued Soviet occupation and colonization of their homeland. Kept keenly aware—by the presence of 150,000 Soviet troops—that they live in a nation under occupation. Estonians yearn once again to be masters in their own home, to control their own economy and natural resources, to decide their own internal affairs, their own destiny. At its founding ceremonies August 20, 1988, the Estonian National Independence Party declared:

"We do not have enough clean air, water or earth to sustain life, let alone freedom. . . . Add to that the danger of becoming a minority in our own ancient land."

As a possible indicator of things to come, the Soviet press has been villifying Estonia for months, to the point that the Estonian Popular Front has sued TASS for slander. However, while well aware of the ever-present potential for a Soviet crack-down or

of a violent backlash led by the Russian chauvinist organization "International Front," Estonians still push peacefully for further reforms and democratization. Counting on continued moral and real support from the free world. Estonians are proceeding with careful, measured steps to move away from Moscow's control and toward true sovereignty.

The goals of free Estonians and of the international Estonian resistance movement remain:

1. That the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact along with its secret protocols be declared null and void from the moment of its inception.

2. That Estonian-Soviet relations be governed by the 1920 Peace Treaty of Tartu, in which the USSR promised to respect Estonian sovereignty "forever".

Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of the 71st anniversary of Estonian Independence Day, I am honored to join with Estonian-Americans in the 11th Congressional District of Illinois which I am honored to represent, and Americans of Estonian descent throughout this Nation, as we commend the great courage of the Estonian people in resisting the tyranny of their Communist oppressor, and as we support their efforts in one day achieving self-determination in a free Estonia.

#### PRICE FIXING PREVENTION ACT OF 1989

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BROOKS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Price Fixing Prevention Act of 1989 to end increasing confusion in the Federal courts over the proper substantive and evidentiary standards to be applied in cases where a manufacturer conspires with a dealer to drive a rival dealer out of business because of that rival's competitive pricing policies.

The American retail sector of the economy is without parallel in the world. From full service to highly innovative discount stores, the American consumer is presented with the widest selection of goods and services at the lowest prices. Without the vigorous pull of competition, however, the number and diversity of retail sources would diminish rapidly, ultimately driving up prices for nearly all consumer goods. For this reason, the antitrust laws were designed to protect against all conspiracies aimed at driving competitors out of the marketplace.

But striking out against such conspiracies has been severely hampered because of two developments: The first involves the continuing failure—even refusal—of the antitrust enforcement agencies to bring a single vertical price fixing case in the past 8 years. In fact, it was only through congressional action that we have been able to bar efforts by the Department of Justice to intervene in behalf of defendants charged with price fixing. We can no longer harbor any illusion that public enforcement alone will be a factor in deterring or punishing such conspiracies.

Without public enforcement of the antitrust laws, we can only rely on private enforcement by individuals injured in their business or prop-



erty. And yet, even the private remedy has been put at risk by two recent cases decided by the Supreme Court. In *Monsanto versus Spray-Rite Corp.* and in *Business Electronics versus Sharp Electronics*, the Court made statements that have now cast uncertainty about the proper substantive and evidentiary standards to be applied in cases involving the termination of a dealer as a result of a vertical price fixing conspiracy. In the wake of these decisions, a number of lower courts have erected procedural and substantive barriers which may have prevented some meritorious cases from even reaching the jury.

As the ultimate antitrust policymaker, Congress should now put an end to confusion and clarify precisely what its policy views are in this area. The Price Fixing Prevention Act of 1989 thus has two major provisions: First, it clarifies that if sufficient causation for a Sherman Act section 1 claim is shown by the plaintiff, then an inference of illegal "concerted action" is raised; and a jury will decide whether the antitrust laws have been violated. Where these requirements are not met, a defendant's ability to obtain a grant of summary disposition under the Federal rules of civil procedure remains unaffected. Second, the bill states plainly that resale price maintenance in all its various forms other than a maximum price is illegal per se under the antitrust laws.

The legislation that I introduced today tracks very closely a predecessor bill in the 100th Congress, which I sponsored and to which this body gave near-unanimous support. It is my hope that we may move quickly forward with this legislation so that the other body may have sufficient time to act during this Congress. It is quite clear to me that without action by Congress, vertical price fixing will become an increasingly familiar business practice in the marketplace.

#### EXIMBANK AND THE TRADE WAR CHEST

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KLECZKA] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to inform my colleagues that the direct loan program of the Export-Import Bank of the United States, which was shutdown by the Reagan administration in its final days, is now back in business.

The Eximbank Board of Directors has resumed operations of this essential trade program after the new administration clarified its position on the program in a letter from OMB Chairman Darman.

While this is welcome news, more needs to be done if we are to strengthen the capacity one of our Nation's key trade agencies to assist our exporters in meeting the heavily subsidized foreign competition.

On the near horizon, we need a 1-year reauthorization of the tied aid credit "war chest." While progress has been made on the tied aid issue, Eximbank needs the statutory authority to use the war chest to combat unfairly subsidized foreign competition. As a recent article in the *Financial Times* indicated, very attractive tied aid credit offers by other nations are luring American firms to move off-

shore. If the Congress does not act, the war chest goes out of business September 30. I intend to introduce legislation this month which would extend the war chest authority for 1 year.

In addition, we must address the capital levels of the Bank itself. By the end of this fiscal year, the Bank will likely deplete entirely its capital. Some type of recapitalization, perhaps tied to the waiver of prepayment penalties of certain Eximbank loans, is in order.

At this point, I would like to include in the RECORD an article on Eximbank which includes the views of outgoing Bank President John Bohn. As the article notes, the "on again, off again" attitude toward export financing gives the United States a reputation of unreliability.

The material follows:

[From the *Financial Times*, Feb. 28, 1989]

#### DEPARTING EXIMBANK CHIEF ACCORDS LITTLE CREDIT TO U.S. GOVERNMENT

(By Peter Montagnon and Nancy Dunne)

An unenviable task awaits the still-to-be named successor to Mr. John Bohn, who leaves the post of president of the US Eximbank for greener private-sector pastures next week.

Though widely respected in the US export industry for the professionalism of his three-year term in charge of the bank, Mr. Bohn leaves the institution facing fundamental problems that call its future into question.

A victim of both general budget stringency and the free-market doctrines of the years of former President Ronald Reagan, the bank has faced increasing political fire in recent times.

In the past seven years, its budgetary authorisation for direct credit lending in support of exports has dwindled to \$695m (£395m) from \$5.4bn. In January it was forced to announce a cessation of all new direct-loan approvals because no money was made available at all in Mr. Reagan's budget for the fiscal year beginning in October.

According to Mr. Bohn, losses incurred as a result of a mismatch between its cost of borrowing from the Government and the low export credit rates in the late 1970s and early 1980s will wipe out its capital sometime around the turn of the current fiscal year.

Meanwhile the big dollops of aid used quite legitimately by competitors such as Japan have seriously undermined the ability of US exporters to compete in markets such as Thailand, Indonesia and China.

In short, there could scarcely be a more poignant example than the Eximbank of the way in which institutional failures on the part of the Government have contributed to loss of international competitiveness by US industry.

At a conference in Washington this week, several leading exporters spelled out the consequences.

Mr. Robert Hammond, assistant treasurer of American Telephone and Telegraph, said the failure of the US to provide more attractive mixed credits was encouraging telecommunications companies to move offshore. Mr. Robert Smith, assistant treasurer of General Electric, said his company was forced to source exports abroad to take advantage of the more competitive financing offered by foreign governments. And Mr. Glen Bruce, corporation manager of Dresser Industries, said some overseas customers were not even asking US companies to bid

on projects because their credit was uncompetitive.

Arresting this drift will be an uphill struggle for Mr. Bohn's successor.

The bank's dependence on federal government financing as its sole source of funds means it will be able to continue functioning even after its capital is exhausted. The provision of some as yet unspecified funds in the budget of President George Bush means it will soon be able to resume its direct lending programme, but a great deal of uncertainty remains.

"We still don't know and have no way of knowing whether we will get an adequate amount of money," Mr. Bohn said this week. As a result, the resumption of direct credit approvals will have to be cautious even though the temporary suspension of lending announced in January had contrived to give an impression to trading partners of unreliability.

Though the bank could operate without capital, this was not an incentive for firm management of its affairs, he said.

A further problem remained the proliferation of mixed credits (export credits sweetened with aid) which has not been solved by tighter international rules agreed two years ago.

Japan was continuing to offer mixed credits at an increasing level but within the new guidelines, he said. "The mechanism we have introduced provides some discipline but not enough."

For its part, US aid policy was not sufficiently commercially oriented. "We have given away money with little regard for its effect on our economy."

The Eximbank has long been regarded with suspicion by many in Congress who see it as providing unnecessary subsidies to a few large companies which account for a tiny share of US exports, but it is not without its supporters.

Senator Patrick Leahy, chairman of the Foreign Operations sub-committee responsible for Eximbank, told the conference this week he was a strong supporter because other countries had made it clear they would continue their export subsidies. "Some countries have been getting a free ride as a result of US policies," he said.

Mr. Bohn cited two beacons of hope. The first was that export credit agencies generally might play an increasing role in any new policy to deal with the developing country debt crisis. The second was that Eximbank might eventually be drawn in to play a role in reversing the decline in US competitiveness, which is still the subject of much agonized debate in Washington.

There is not much sign of that happening yet, however. The budget message from Mr. Bush is that there is a "pre-disposition" to retain the direct lending programme, but that is a long way from increasing it or even putting it on a permanently secure footing.

#### IMMIGRATION EMPLOYMENT PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT OF 1989

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SHAW] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, there are times and circumstances when, in our eagerness to pass legislation, we do not foresee its potential impact on the business community. This is sometimes referred to as the "law of unin-

tended effects." The 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act, is a case in point.

This act requires all employers to compile and maintain "I-9" employment verification forms on all new employees. This has not been a popular requirement, but I believe it is the best way to limit the job opportunities drawing illegal immigrants to our shores. In what was originally an attempt to restrict people smugglers, who were paid to transport aliens into the United States, the act extended employer sanctions to those "who recruit or refer for a fee."

As officially interpreted, this requirement has created special problems for the placement industry, which the Immigration and Naturalization Service views among those who "recruit or refer for a fee." Personnel consultants serve industry by finding qualified men and women for jobs. Even though the men and women they place are not their employees, personnel consultants are required to complete "I-9" forms on each of them.

Requiring this paperwork is burdensome to placement firms and makes little sense. Companies retain placement firms to find qualified, employable people. An illegal immigrant is not employable under the law. A personnel consultant who refers people who the clients cannot employ risks the loss of that client's confidence. What rational businessman will retain a consultant who gets them into trouble with the Department of Justice? Laws, regulations, and forms are rarely necessary, Mr. Speaker, when commonsense prevails.

Meanwhile, hundreds of thousands of these documents are piling up in placement firms throughout our country. These duplicate "I-9's" serve no useful purpose. When a person is hired, the firm that hires him or her must complete its own "I-9" form within a few days. Thus, people hired through placement firms are the only American workers for whom two sets of employment verification documents must be completed. No good end is served by this duplication of effort. No public purpose is advanced.

This is why I am reintroducing today legislation that I originally introduced in the 100th Congress. This bill would simply relieve the placement industry of this wasteful, duplicative paperwork burden. This is all my bill would do. It would in no way undercut the employer sanctions contained in the 1986 act. All employers would still have to compile and maintain "I-9" files on all new employees. This included all employers and employees in the placement industry itself. No one would slip through the cracks. Regardless, let me emphasize that I continue to support the Immigration Reform and Control Act. It is more important now than ever, as south Florida is once again facing a new influx of immigrants, many of whom are seeking employment.

We in Congress do ourselves and this institution great harm when we impose on American businesses recordkeeping or paperwork burdens that serve no valid public purpose. Some Federal paperwork requirements are burdensome, but necessary. When such requirements serve an overriding public interest, we should support them and deal with whatever criticism emanates from our doing so. When such burdens are unnecessary, howev-

er, we owe it to the public to end those burdens. This is such a case.

Mr. Speaker, the text of my bill follows:

H.R. 1269

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Immigration Employment Paperwork Reduction Act of 1989".

#### SEC. 2. MAKING USE OF IMMIGRATION EMPLOYMENT VERIFICATION SYSTEM VOLUNTARY.

(a) ELIMINATING REQUIREMENT OF PAPERWORK.—Section 374A(a)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324a(a)(1)) is amended by striking the dash and all that follows through the end of paragraph (1) and inserting the following: "an alien knowing the alien is an unauthorized alien (as defined in subsection (h)(3)) with respect to such employment."

(b) REPEAL OF PENALTY FOR PAPERWORK VIOLATIONS.—Section 274A(e) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1324a(e)) is amended by striking paragraph (5) and by redesignating paragraphs (6) through (9) as paragraphs (5) through (8), respectively.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 274A of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1324(a)) is further amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(4), by striking "(1)(A)" and inserting "(1)";

(2) in subsection (a)(5), by striking "paragraphs (1)(B) and (3)" and inserting "paragraph (3)";

(3) in subsection (b), in the matter before paragraph (1), by striking "paragraphs (1)(B) and (3) of subsection (a)" and inserting "subsection (a)(3)";

(4) in subsection (e)(4), by striking "(a)(1)(A)" and inserting "(a)(1)";

(5) in subsection (f), by striking "(a)(1)(A)" each place it appears and inserting "(a)(1)";

(6) in subsection (a)(3)(A) by striking "paragraph (4), (5), or (6)" and inserting "paragraph (4) or (5)"; and

(7) in subsection (a)(3)(B), by striking "paragraph (4), (5), or (6)" and inserting "paragraph (4) or (5)".

#### SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by this Act shall apply to hiring, recruiting, or referring occurring on or after the first day of the first month that begins more than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. BEVILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my special order follow immediately the special order of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. DICKINSON].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE BILL NICHOLS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. DICKINSON] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, today I am joined by my good friend

and colleague from Alabama, Tom BEVILL, and the Alabama delegation and many of our colleagues in paying special tribute to a very great American and a very dear friend of mine, BILL NICHOLS.

At this time, I yield to the gentleman from Mobile, AL, Mr. CALLAHAN of the First District in Alabama.

Mr. CALLAHAN. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, our Nation lost a great leader this past December with the passing of our former colleague, BILL NICHOLS, of Sylacauga.

Few Members of Congress in our Nation's history have served in this body with more distinction, honor, and integrity than BILL NICHOLS.

His style was soft-spoken and kind and he had a deep understanding for earning respect by first showing it to others.

During his 22-year tenure in the House we witnessed his incredible ability to bring the two sides of an issue together and it was his slow, deliberate, and tempered style that will be so greatly missed in this body.

The best tribute that I can pay to our friend, BILL NICHOLS, is that over the course of his long and distinguished career in public service he never forgot who he was, where he came from, or who the people were that sent him here. He had genuine care and concern for the average working man and woman that is too often absent in public service today. He always remembered that our purpose in this job is to serve the public and he tirelessly dedicated his life and career to that end.

To his lovely wife, Carolyn, who was so good to Karen and I when we first came to Washington, we extend our continued prayers and support. We know her days are still very empty without BILL and we wish for her God's strength and guidance during this difficult period.

Mr. DICKINSON. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

It is a sad occasion to get together to commemorate the life and the outstanding accomplishments of our colleague BILL NICHOLS, but it is certainly something that should be done because with his passing, he has left a great void in the elected officials of the Nation and certainly his district, the Third District of Alabama.

In life, BILL was both a dear close friend and a dedicated statesman who always stood tall in his patriotism and love of country. There was also another side to this man, that of a kind and quiet gentleman, who found it natural to put the needs of others above his own. If he gave his word, you could take it to the bank. He was solid, and dependable, and absolutely trustworthy.



BILL was a man of many accomplishments who remained remarkably unassuming. As an Auburn University football star, he turned down an offer to go professional. As a brave young volunteer in the U.S. Army, BILL NICHOLS fought gallantly against the Germans in World War II and lost his left leg to a land mine in the Battle of the Hurtgen Forrest. He subsequently underwent 19 operations and learned to walk again. During his 8 years as a representative and senator in the Alabama Legislature, BILL NICHOLS distinguished himself through his efforts in support of the handicapped, education, and improving State highways. For these reasons, the Capitol Press Corps honored him as the most outstanding member of the Alabama Senate in 1965.

In Washington, BILL NICHOLS never put aside the compassion and good common values that he was so well known for back home. As chairman of the Military Personnel and Compensation Subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee, BILL was dubbed the "friend of the serviceman" for ensuring that America's service members received compensation and benefits comparable to civilian pay. In 1984, BILL NICHOLS chaired the House Investigations Subcommittee probe of Pentagon procurement waste, in which the Defense Department reportedly paid outrageous prices for hammers and for toilet seats.

This was only a small portion of it, though, because the waste and fraud was not in hundreds of dollars but in millions of dollars.

Many regard the hallmark of his career to be the passage of the Goldwater-Nichols Defense Reorganization Act. Labelled as the most far-reaching piece of defense legislation to pass Congress in over 40 years, it called for the reorganization of the upper ranks of the military services. After the failed rescue attempt of the American hostages in Iran, and the bombing of the U.S. Marine barracks in Lebanon, BILL NICHOLS fought hard for the Pentagon reorganization, laying the blame for these tragic events on the lack of authority given to officers placed in responsible positions. That has been changed, thanks to BILL.

Mr. Speaker, BILL was the recipient of a Bronze Star and a Purple Heart.

Before coming to Congress he was a county farm agent, a local school board member, a successful businessman and after coming to Congress here, he was certainly an outstanding and capable Member of Congress. BILL NICHOLS was all of these things. But for those of us who are privileged to know him, he will above all be remembered as a good friend and a good American.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. MONTGOMERY].

Mr. MONTGOMERY. I thank the gentleman from Alabama for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank BILL DICKINSON and TOM BEVILL for taking this time so we can pay tribute to our friend and colleague, BILL NICHOLS. I lost one of my very closest friends when BILL died of a heart attack on December 13, and this country lost one of its greatest patriots.

In a very thoughtful gesture, Mrs. Nichols gave me and my colleague, JOHN KASICH the honor of eulogizing BILL at his funeral in Sylacauga, AL. It was a sad day, but I had no trouble coming up with nice things to say about BILL NICHOLS. Ever since he and I met 22 years ago at freshman orientation here on Capitol Hill, I have loved and admired this person.

Throughout his life, BILL NICHOLS was always a leader. He played football at Auburn University and was captain of the team. He had a close relationship with his alma mater. I had the privilege of attending a ceremony a few years ago on the Auburn campus, where BILL was honored by having the ROTC building named after him. Naturally, he was very proud of this.

BILL NICHOLS was a highly decorated veteran of World War II. He was severely wounded in the war, but he and his wife, Carolyn, worked hard to overcome that handicap and they did it with dignity.

I try to talk to Carolyn about every month to see how she is doing. The loss of BILL, of course, is very hard on her, but she is carrying on life and doing the things BILL wanted her to do.

BILL was a leader in our House prayer breakfast group. At one time, he was president of the group and I know he looked forward to those Thursday morning sessions. He would often write down quotes or prayers offered by others on the program.

During my eulogy in Alabama, I failed to tell the story about BILL and former Congressman Jack Brinkley of Georgia and how they took on President Jimmy Carter and won. We were putting a national veterans cemetery in the Southeastern part of the United States. The administration had picked a spot very near the Atlanta International Airport and right below the glide path into one of the runways.

Jack Brinkley and BILL didn't like the site at all. They found a suitable location near the Alabama-Georgia State line and went to work on me and others who had jurisdiction over veterans cemeteries.

By sheer determination, BILL and Jack convinced the Carter administration to agree to the new site. As a result, veterans and their dependents are being buried at this more convenient location.

BILL and I served together on the Armed Service Committee. He was

military oriented, through and through. His biggest concern was for the enlisted personnel. He cared more, and did more, for the privates, corporals, sergeants and Navy chiefs than anyone I can remember. When he was chairman of the Personnel Subcommittee, he led the way to increase individual pay; special pay, overseas pay and doctors pay were also implemented. We improved the PX's and commissaries, and he helped start our GI bill on its way to passage. He was truly the enlisted man's friend.

He was also very proud of the Goldwater-Nichols Act that updated the command structure of the military. That was one of the most important pieces of legislation passed in recent years. I am always proud when witnesses before the committee mention the Goldwater-Nichols Act.

When BILL was chairman of the Investigations Subcommittee, that panel wrote a critical report on the loss of our marines in the bombing in Beirut. Some people in the military didn't like the report, but BILL never backed off, and he was right.

BILL NICHOLS was dedicated to his work, just as he was to his family. They know, just as we know, that he was a very special person. We are fortunate to have had the chance to serve with such a great American. We miss him, but BILL is with the good Lord today. Our thoughts are with Carolyn, his three children, Memorie, Margaret, Flynt, and their families.

□ 1245

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield to our good friend and colleague from the adjoining district in Florida, the gentleman from Florida, Mr. EARL HUTTO.

Mr. HUTTO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman very much for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I first heard the name of our departed friend BILL NICHOLS, back in the early 1960's when I worked with television station WSFA in Montgomery, AL. At that time, BILL NICHOLS was a member of the Alabama Legislature, and his name was frequently in the newspaper and on our television station as well as other media throughout the State of Alabama because even then BILL NICHOLS' ability as a leader was being recognized.

I did not have the honor of really meeting BILL NICHOLS until I was elected to Congress in 1978 although I had known his first administrative assistant, Jack Venable, who had worked with me at the television station. When I came to Washington, BILL NICHOLS was one of those who helped take me in tow and was very helpful in my getting the kind of orientation to this body which has been of much benefit through the years. BILL NICHOLS and I had a lot in common. We

both came from a rural Alabama background and we were interested in many of the same things. BILL remembered fondly that I had narrated the Auburn University statewide football telecast with Coach Ralph "Shug" Jordan. Since BILL was a former Auburn football player and captain of the team back when Coach Jordan was playing in the early thirties this was a natural point of mutual interest for both of us, and we talked about that considerably. Of course, I don't think there is anyone in this body that did not know that BILL NICHOLS was "Auburn University" through and through. BILL was one of that institution's most distinguished alumni, and he savored every minute of anything that had to do with Auburn.

Perhaps the cry of "war eagle" was uttered by him just about more than any other two words in his vocabulary. His support of Auburn and his leadership throughout the years were recognized by his alma mater on a number of occasions. I remember going with a number of members to attend the dedication of the William F. Nichols ROTC Building on October 2, 1986, and, indeed, this was a proud moment for BILL, Carolyn, and their family. This is a beautiful building on Auburn's campus that accommodates all of the ROTC units there, and it is a fitting tribute to one who has given so much of himself for America and the cause of freedom. And in 1988, Nancy and I attended the homecoming football game at Auburn University where at halftime BILL received the Walter Gilbert Award.

BILL NICHOLS had a distinguished record in the U.S. Army during World War II and was severely wounded. He was a natural for the House Armed Services Committee, and his membership on the committee for over 20 years was a platform that highlighted his many qualities of leadership. BILL's cool demeanor, his pleasant personality and his knowledge of the issues endeared him to all of us members of the committee and indeed to his other colleagues here in the House. Nancy and I counted BILL and Carolyn Nichols among our best friends in Congress, and we enjoyed the company of the Nichols on many occasions. Early in my service in Congress we were privileged to travel with the Nichols on an overseas trip. This was indeed a good time of fellowship with this wonderful couple as we experienced the culture as well as the political situations in a number of countries.

Earlier I mentioned BILL's close ties with Auburn University and in the last 3 years my family and I have been closer to the Nichols than ever since our oldest daughter, Lori, began her freshman year in 1986 and then this past fall our youngest daughter, Amy, also entered Auburn. The Nichols

were very helpful in getting our girls off to a good start and we delighted in attending several Auburn football games together.

Although, BILL had had some health problems in recent years, including heart bypass surgery, he appeared to feel better and apparently was doing extremely well the last couple of years before his fatal heart attack. It was a source of pride to me and I am sure with our other Members to see that some of BILL NICHOLS' best work was done during his last few years in Congress. I had the pleasure of serving with BILL as a conferee on the defense authorization bill for a few years when we were both fighting to preserve the jobs of our civilian employees at military bases and to keep them from being contracted out. BILL commanded the respect of everyone and it was good for me to be in his presence when both of us were going head to head on this issue with some Members of the Senate. As you know, BILL was coauthor of the Goldwater-Nichols defense reorganization bill that provided for the reorganization of the Defense Department. It was not an easy task but Congressman NICHOLS, as chairman of the HASC Investigations Subcommittee, was right in the thick of it and never wavered in the face of stiff opposition from some of those in high offices in the Pentagon. This legislation will be a monument to BILL NICHOLS for years to come and has already been hailed as an outstanding piece of legislation even by those who had opposed it.

Since we have similar constituencies it was not unusual for me, as well as other Members, to sit next to BILL NICHOLS here in the Chamber and to discuss how we were going to vote on upcoming legislation. He always was well attuned to the desires of the folks back home, and that was the thing that mattered most to him. He often had words of wisdom on the right positions to take on the various bills.

BILL NICHOLS was a great American patriot.

BILL NICHOLS is gone from our midst, but he will not be forgotten. He was loved by his family, by his many friends here in Congress, and by many thousands of people in the Third District of Alabama and throughout the State. I believe we all are the better for having a little bit of BILL NICHOLS rub off on us during his sojourn here on Earth. Knowing of his Christian commitment, it is good to know that he has transitioned from this life into Heaven. My entire family, all of whom were fond of BILL NICHOLS, would like to take this opportunity to again extend our deepest sympathy and best wishes to Carolyn and all of the Nichols family. May God richly bless each one of you.

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Alabama [Mr. FLIPPO].

Mr. FLIPPO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. DICKINSON] and the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BEVILL] for arranging these special orders.

Mr. Speaker, with the passing of Congressman BILL NICHOLS, his wife Carolyn, his family, his friends, and his colleagues have suffered a unique loss. We have lost a great American, a great Alabaman, and a great human being.

BILL NICHOLS was a patriot in the purest sense of the terms, and he led a very useful life. BILL's courage was the courage that was tested by war, and his strength was the strength of character that comes from deep inside that allowed BILL to overcome the serious injuries that he sustained during that war and to go on to become one of Alabama's greatest statesmen.

BILL NICHOLS, as we all know, was a native of Sylacauga, AL, and we know that he served as an outstanding captain of the Auburn University football team, and later in life he enjoyed the distinction of coming back for further service as one of the members of the board of trustees of Auburn University. He was then in fact the chairman of the board and played a very important role in the development of Auburn University as a world-class institution of higher learning.

We know that during World War II BILL distinguished himself in battle. He was awarded, as we know, the Bronze Star and the Purple Heart for his bravery in action. Then after the war BILL came back and distinguished himself in agribusiness, and in 1965 he was named Man of the Year by Progressive Farmer magazine.

BILL served in both the Alabama House and the Alabama Senate, where he was named Outstanding Senator by the capitol press corps.

So BILL NICHOLS' life really exemplified public service at its very best.

As for me personally, when I was first elected to Congress, BILL was always there to offer his help and his guidance. Through his example, we learned a great deal about what it takes to be a good representative of the people. We all know that BILL rose through the ranks here in Congress to become one of America's leading experts on defense matters. We have already heard it said that the passage of the Goldwater-Nichols bill reorganizing the combat decisionmaking process at the Pentagon is a lasting testament to his work here. He has other testaments to his work.

This Goldwater-Nichols bill was important, but it was no more important than the legislation that he helped to get passed as a State senator to help



the schoolchildren of Alabama to become competitive in the world.

Our Nation has really lost a great man, but we are comforted by the lasting contribution that he made during his service to America and his service to his fellow man. BILL NICHOLS made a difference, and we will truly miss him.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for his contribution.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. PICKLE].

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I would simply like to take this time to pay my respects to BILL NICHOLS as an individual and a strong American. BILL came to us as a very popular man from Alabama, not alone because he was an outstanding athlete or an outstanding war hero, but because he was more like people than anybody else. I think in this body of 435 people, BILL NICHOLS was more like us than anybody else.

He was simply a man of the people. We praise him for his contributions in the military field, and it is appropriate that we do, and we praise him also for his contributions in the agricultural field, because he was an expert on that subject.

□ 1300

I think there is something perhaps we might mention today that might be overlooked by some, and that is that BILL NICHOLS was a very religious person. Quite often the case is that those men who go forward in battle and become a national hero in the field of combat also have become some of the most religious leaders we have ever had. BILL NICHOLS never missed a Thursday Morning Prayer Breakfast. I do not believe in all the years that he came did he ever miss one, except perhaps when he was ill. He came not because he had any office to hold, he just came because he thought there was solace and help to be found in the discussion by his fellow colleagues about things that affect our Maker and our own services. He was a regular attendee and he was a contributor.

Those of us who know him as the expert in the military field or the expert in agriculture also know that he was a man of high principle, high character. If we wanted to know something about a particular bill in his field, I as one would go to BILL NICHOLS and say, "What is our position? What is a good position on this particular bill that is pending before the Congress?"

If it was in his field, he would tell me, and I would believe him.

Now, you may say perhaps we ought to read all these bills, but we do not

always have a chance to read them all. We rely on some people to give us their advice and suggestions, a very common practice that is done in this Congress. In his field when you talked to BILL NICHOLS, he would tell you exactly what his position was and why without trying to influence you or trying to coerce you or moving you in one direction, just gave you the facts, and based on that you could make your decision perhaps and know that you had the facts.

Well, I appreciate a man like that. I think the Members of this Congress do. I do not believe anybody ever served here who was not more genuinely respected as a man of the people, a good fierce American who believed in this country and believed in doing right and who exhibited all those traits as long as he was here in this House.

I will tell you, we have lost a good man, a great American, and we will remember him a long time.

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. MARTIN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Alabama for yielding to me. I appreciate the gentleman taking this special order so we can pay tribute to a dear friend and indeed a hero of mine.

I would also like to be associated with the previous remarks made by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PICKLE].

BILL NICHOLS was someone very, very special. When he was chairman of the Investigations Subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee, on which I was lucky enough to serve in my first term in that committee, he was a kind and decent religious man. No one in this body that we served with is more respected on both side of the aisle than BILL NICHOLS.

He was also very, very important to each and every serviceman and woman who serves this Nation in the large part he played on the Morale, Welfare and Recreation Panel, where I served with him, as well as on the Investigations Committee.

Traveling with BILL was quite an experience. It seemed to me that anytime I was traveling with BILL NICHOLS, I found myself in some garden spot like downtown Beirut or Panama.

Of course, BILL had lost a leg in World War II. Of all the places that we trekked through the dust and mud and up and down the stairs, at no time did BILL NICHOLS ever ask for any special attention. You know, after a long, long day and a lot of walking, he would get an opportunity to take that artificial limb off and relax for a few minutes and then it was time to strap it back on and go with the best of

young people 15 or 20 years younger than he was.

I learned a lot in long conversations with BILL NICHOLS of what this body is all about, what America's defense should do and where it should not be involved.

Talking about that artificial limb, there is a great story that we enjoy, the people who know BILL and know his sense of humor well. One time he was down at Fort Hood when they were trying to get Congress to learn more about the M-1 tank. After they had been given a description, shown how to drive it and the tank was being fired, it came time for BILL to climb up in the turret. There was a young soldier there to explain what the schedule was going to be, to assist the Member and to teach him a little bit about the tank. With that tremendous strength BILL had in his upper body, he started climbing up on the side of the turret when his foot struck the track. To the chagrin and amazement of the young trooper, the leg came tumbling down and the poor young fellow did not know what to do about it. He looked up and he said, "Congressman, what should I do?"

BILL looked down at him and he said, "I have already lost one leg in defense of my country. I don't want to lose another. Would you hand me that leg and we will get on with the program." Whereupon he strapped it on and the tank took off.

We have the opportunity to serve with some wonderful people here. BILL was one man I will never, never forget.

I also appreciate the responsibility that he gave to me as a Republican member, both on the Investigations Committee and as a member of the MRW panel. He taught us all a great deal.

To Carolyn and the family, what a lovely lady she is and a tower of strength. I wish them well. I want them to know that they are a part of this family, notwithstanding BILL's passing. We are indebted to her and the family as well.

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from New York.

Mr. Speaker, in concluding, let me wind up by saying that two of the closest friends that BILL had in the House were TOM BEVILL and myself, because we have known him as long or longer than any and have served so closely with him. For that reason TOM and I have taken this opportunity to share special orders. He will follow me with his own remarks and such remarks as other Members might wish to make.

In winding up, let me share with all of you a couple vignettes about BILL. Two or three remarks have been made about his artificial leg. BILL never let it slow him down. He was a horse. He was a charger. A lot of times it was not

comfortable, a lot of times he felt bad, but he never said a word. He just kept on going.

BILL was a great hunter. That was his passion. He loved to hunt. I have been on many hunts with him, sat in a cold, cold duck blind or goose blind with him, sat on a cold stool in a dove field. I learned early on not to stand too close to him, because he would not let many come through. He was a crack shot. He was good. I have to hand that to him.

We were sitting in a goose blind one time on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. It was a terrible snow, ice, and about 2 inches of water in the bottom of the goose blind. I mean, it was cold. One person in the blind looked over and noticed BILL just had on a pair of rough shoes, instead of boots. We all were wearing insulated boots. So his friend looked at BILL and said, "BILL, my gosh, aren't your feet freezing?" And he said, "Only one of them."

Well, I have been on many a hunt with BILL. I can only say that I have never known a man as popular as BILL, that so far as I know has not one enemy in the world.

The night before BILL died we were at a Christmas party at the White House. As has been commented on, he had open heart surgery about 3 or 4 years ago. He lost a lot of weight. He was taking care of himself. He was watching his diet. He was exercising daily and he was really in good shape.

We were sitting there at the White House at the Christmas party. I walked by and saw him and Carolyn sitting there. My wife and I went over and sat with them. In a little while I turned to my wife and I said, "You know, I have come, I have seen and been seen, and I'm ready to go."

Carolyn said, "BILL is, too. BILL has been up since before 4 o'clock. He went on a goose shoot this morning. He just got back and now he is here. He doesn't stay up until 9:30 very often at night."

That was the last time I saw BILL. He went home. His wife took him to work the next morning very early about 6:30, which he often did. He was found slumped over his desk from a heart attack. The White House party was the last time I had seen him.

I have known BILL and worked with him for 25 years. We had adjacent districts in Alabama. We had adjacent offices up here. We shared constituents. I cannot tell you how many times I have had people from his district, a river separated us from one another as far as districts are concerned, Prattville was in his district, Montgomery is my hometown. So many times people from Prattville I would run into would say, "Congressman, I just want you to know, I voted for you every time."

I would say, "That's fine. Where do you live?"

They would say, "Prattville."

"That's BILL's district."

The same thing would happen to him. We got confused by names quite often, but I was always very proud when that was the case.

My wife and Carolyn are very close friends. They really are very fond of each other. It is with particular sadness that we mark the passing of our good friend, BILL NICHOLS, and wish our very best and God's mercies on Carolyn and the family in the travail and in the heartache that they have endured as a result of BILL's passing.

So Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield back the balance of my time in order that my good friend and colleague, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BEVILL] can continue with this tribute to our good friend, BILL NICHOLS.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE LATE HONORABLE BILL NICHOLS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BEVILL] is recognized for 60 minutes.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BEVILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include therein extraneous material on the subject of my special order today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

Mr. BEVILL. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SISISKY].

Mr. SISISKY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, the gentleman from Alabama, for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, I feel fortunate to have served with BILL NICHOLS, both as a Member of the House of Representatives and on the House Armed Services Committee.

All of us can point to ladies and gentlemen with whom we have served who stand out as leaders and mentors for newer Members.

They are people who have been here for a long time, people who know the ropes, people who take a genuine interest in their colleagues.

BILL NICHOLS was such a man. He helped me understand the committee, helped me understand Congress, and gave me a better idea of what kind of Congressman I wanted to be.

He epitomizes high standards of service to this country. With an enviable war record in the European theater, he had a unique understanding of the military.

He also had the business sense that came from running a company, and tried to apply his experience, common sense, and good judgment to congressional decisions.

Bill's commitment to the domestic and national security of this country set a high standard for every Member of this body. His devotion to his family is equally praiseworthy.

All of us who knew him were better off because of it. His wisdom and friendship will be greatly missed. We would all do well to remember BILL NICHOLS is looking over our shoulders.

Mr. Speaker, this Nation has lost one of its finest citizens, and I have lost one of my greatest friends.

□ 1315

Mr. BEVILL. Mr. Speaker, I yield to my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HARRIS].

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, today we honor the memory of our colleague, BILL NICHOLS. Many of my colleagues in this House have served longer through the years with Mr. NICHOLS than I have, but I can say as the newest Member of the Alabama delegation that in my short tenure, BILL NICHOLS was a good friend, and a great help to me, both personally and professionally.

When I took the oath of office in January 1987, it was BILL NICHOLS who furnished the Bible, which he then inscribed and gave to me. No memento of my congressional career will ever mean more, no gesture of friendship will be more fondly remembered.

As one new to Congress and to the Alabama delegation, I had, and still have for that matter, much to learn. BILL NICHOLS was a counselor who was always available, always willing to share from his own experience and wisdom.

Perhaps the greatest lesson I learned from BILL NICHOLS came simply from watching him. At a time when many question the motivations and lack of comity in Government today, and point to rhetoric which replaces rationality, or political posturing which takes the place of sound public policy, the career of my colleague, BILL NICHOLS, shines forth as the example of a legislator who was effective in a quiet and gentlemanly way. BILL NICHOLS had the unique ability to be both loyal to his friends and to maintain total independence of judgment and action. Some may believe that loyalty always means blind loyalty, and others believe that independence in politics requires a critical stand toward all issues and individuals. BILL NICHOLS showed the true qualities of a statesman in his ability to balance and reconcile these potentially conflicting qualities. His work on the Armed Services Committee exemplifies this trait, especially the reorganization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the delegation of greater power to area military commanders. BILL NICHOLS was concerned with how instruc-



tions worked, even when his friends opposed changes he had come to regard as necessary. As chairman of the Investigations Subcommittee, he again demonstrated his loyalty to those who serve in our Armed Forces, and demonstrated that loyalty by insisting on rendering an independent judgment on the effectiveness of our policies and the actions of those placed in positions of authority.

Mr. Speaker, I'd like also to speak about the qualities of BILL NICHOLS the private citizen. As a man, he also demonstrated loyalty, loyalty to his family, to his church, and to his alma mater. All of us in the House know that a special effort must be made to balance the demands of our public positions with the needs of our families. I think BILL NICHOLS was exemplary in this regard. His wife, Carolyn, and his children, were always at the center of his concerns.

Throughout his years in Washington, BILL NICHOLS remained a member of the First Methodist Church in his home town of Sylacauga. In fact, he continued to serve as a teacher in the men's Sunday school class, and faithfully attended services there. I know that his religious conviction was deep, and that it was a source of strength and inspiration to him.

Mr. Speaker, as I thought about the remarks to make today about Mr. NICHOLS, I took out the Bible which he had furnished for my swearing-in ceremony and read the inscription in it and just opened it up and it turned to a verse of Scripture that I would like to share with the Members and the American people, and it is from Matthew 25, verse 40. Mr. NICHOLS had this marked, and maybe it was marked for me. The verse reads: "And the king shall answer and say unto them, Verily, I say unto you, Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

A graduate of Auburn University, BILL NICHOLS was a star athlete, playing on the varsity football team. He continued his interest in his alma mater throughout his life, ultimately serving on its board of trustees.

Mr. Speaker, BILL NICHOLS was a friend, he was an adviser, he was an example of the qualities to which we all aspire, and I know my colleagues join me when I say he will be missed, and also that this world is a better place for BILL NICHOLS having walked among us.

Mr. BEVILL. Mr. Speaker, I yield to our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONTE].

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, BILL NICHOLS has left us a legacy of competence, diligence and grace that makes every Member of this body feel good even in the face of the bitter loss his passing has brought to this institution.

A man of immense courage and imposing presence, he was kind and patient almost to a fault. He was the living definition of the word genteel.

In an era of heroes he was the genuine article. He wore his wounds from World War II as badges of courage and fortitude. That same indomitable spirit which made him a great athletic figure at Auburn also made him a leader in the halls of leaders.

His 30 years of public service both in the Alabama legislature and up here in Congress were characterized by unmatched devotion to duty. I always marveled at how fresh and ready he was when we got together very early in the morning for some recreation in the fields.

It was certainly understandable when one realizes that he was in his congressional office for work at the break of dawn every day. He was not a workaholic but no one had more devotion to his public service than BILL. He was always available for his constituents as well as his colleagues.

Whether he supported your position or not, his demeanor was the same. He was as tough as the chew of tobacco he treasured, but he was so smooth that when he won his point, his adversary in the discussion would always come away thinking he hadn't lost anything.

You know the measure of a man in the duck blind or along a stream. BILL had no equal in the love of the outdoors. It came naturally from his roots on the farm and it came instinctively from his ease in the wild. I've walked many a path with BILL. He was an expert shot. He operated outdoors as he did indoors—he seldom got excited and he seldom missed. Yet as much as he cherished birds on the wing, he always deferred to whomever was with him to take the first shot.

He loved his home district. Whether he was fishing in the Coosa or inspecting the tank rehab lines at Anniston, it was a joy to him. The third district of Alabama is blessed with beauty and the finest of our educational institutions, such as Tuskegee and Auburn.

The district represents the grace, beauty, patriotism, and devotion to which we all aspire in this great land. It is no wonder that the citizens of east-central Alabama sent this gracious, beautiful, patriotic man, who devoted his every waking thought to them, back to Congress again and again. He was a beacon of honesty, integrity, and friendship to all of us and we will miss him dearly.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to extend my deepest sympathy to his lovely and beautiful wife, Carolyn, and his lovely three children.

Mr. BEVILL. Mr. Speaker, I yield to my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. ROWLAND].

Mr. ROWLAND of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for

yielding and my good friend on the other side of the aisle, too.

Mr. Speaker, I came to know BILL, I suppose, during our relationship at the Thursday morning prayer breakfast, since we sat next to each other, and I learned a lot about him then, the kind of person that he was. In fact, I thought I kind of had an in with the Committee on Armed Services, since he was chairman of the Oversight Investigation Committee, and all of the ruckus was going on about overcharging and things of this nature. BILL was really looking after that, and I would get a lot of information from him about that.

BILL has always impressed me as a fellow who would not quit trying no matter what the odds seemed to be. As we all know, he was at the Normandy invasion, and he lost a leg there, but that did not slow him down at all.

I recall, and maybe it was 3 or 4 years ago, when we were out of session and then came back, that during that period BILL had a serious illness. I recall his hair turned white, and I heard that he almost died, but he came back, and with the determination that he had, he regained his stamina. I know I would see him in the morning. We would exercise together in an area where I really saw him putting forth a great effort to do all that he could, and he would often come up to me while he was exercising and he would say, "Doc, check my pulse and see if everything is going all right."

Mr. Speaker, we developed a real close relationship during that period of time, the time that we spent sitting next to each other at Thursday morning prayer breakfasts. He was a true patriot in my opinion, a great American, and as so many other people here have said, he is going to be sorely missed by all of us.

Just this morning at prayer breakfast, I was sitting there and someone else had taken that seat, and some of us sitting around talked about BILL and how we missed him, and we will miss him sorely.

Mr. BEVILL. Mr. Speaker, I yield to our distinguished friend and colleague, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LEATH].

Mr. LEATH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I want to join with the Members in showing my sympathy and my affection for our dear friend BILL NICHOLS. I know that a lot of people in our institutions know the devotion that BILL NICHOLS had to the Department of Defense, to the defense of this country, and things of that nature.

What they do not or did not know, a lot of them, is the devotion that BILL NICHOLS had to the men and women who served in the Armed Forces. I had the privilege not only to serve with BILL on the Committee on Armed Services for 8 years, but I had the

privilege of serving with him on what we call the morale, welfare, and recreation panel, which not even many Members of Congress know exists. That panel has to do with the oversight jurisdiction of the PX's, the commissaries, the recreation facilities, and the quality-of-life facilities for soldiers and airmen and sailors all over the world and their families.

BILL NICHOLS spent hours every day working to make sure that that was what it should be, that the quality of life the troops and their families have, regardless of whether they were serving in Texas, Alabama, or Korea, Japan, or the Philippines or whatever, was better than it should be. BILL devoted really a lifetime to it. We would go to a military installation somewhere on a trip, and when everybody else, of course, would obviously want to go look at the troops and tanks and so forth, BILL NICHOLS would gently drift off and go look at the PX, look at the commissaries to see if the food was as it should be.

Mr. Speaker, as I said, when my dear friend, Bob Polk, died, whom the gentleman knew so well, in my lifetime, I have been privileged to know a number of outstanding people, but in that lifetime of knowing a number of outstanding people, I have known only a few remarkable people. I classify Bob Polk in that category, Mr. Speaker, and I classify BILL NICHOLS in that category.

I just want to say to Carolyn and the family that not only does my feeling for BILL NICHOLS go much deeper than affection, it does to love. That is the only term that I know to describe him, and I think that is not only true from me, I know it is true from the gentleman and the Alabama delegation. I know it is true from this House.

Mr. Speaker, no matter how long we serve here, I do not think there are many of us who can leave and have that said about us. We are going to miss BILL NICHOLS more than we know.

Mr. BEVILL. Mr. Speaker, today's tribute in honor of our good friend, BILL NICHOLS, is, for me, one of the saddest experiences I have had as a Member of the House.

I have never known a better man on this Earth than BILL NICHOLS. He and I worked together, side by side, for 30 years. We were elected together to the Alabama Legislature in 1958, and since that time, I looked upon BILL as a brother. He represented the best that is in our country. His loss has left a great emptiness in this chamber and within me, personally.

I am confident that there never has been a more patriotic person to serve in Congress. BILL proved his love of this country on the battlefields of World War II. He nearly died there, fighting for freedom. The wounds he suffered were deep and lasting, but

they reenforced in him an abiding love of our land and a deep and lasting reverence for liberty.

BILL dearly loved his family, his church, and the people of Alabama's Third Congressional District. He represented them with the greatest energy, commitment and integrity. I remember many times that BILL would leave this Chamber after a late night session, having worked all day, and then drive all night to his district so that he could fulfill a breakfast meeting commitment with his constituents.

I would find wise counsel in talking with BILL about important pieces of legislation on which the House was about to vote. Without fail, he would give good, solid advice. His first and overriding concern with any legislation was: Was it good for America.

And BILL's most significant piece of legislation was a perfect example of how he viewed his responsibility as a Representative and one of the senior Members of the House Armed Services Committee. The Goldwater-Nichols Act has been hailed as among the most significant laws passed by Congress, dealing with the defense of America. BILL worked for 5 years developing this legislation which strengthened the chain of command of our Armed Forces. It made our military and its leadership more efficient and effective.

Today, this country is more secure because of BILL NICHOLS.

BILL's success in Congress, and the love and admiration which his constituents felt for him, never changed his humble character. I am confident he could have been reelected to represent his District as long as he wanted to continue to serve.

I remember when I was inspecting a water project in Maryland, at the request of the local Member of Congress, and I met one of the citizens of Maryland involved in the project. When he learned I was from Alabama, he asked if I'd ever heard of a friend of his from Alabama, by the name of BILL NICHOLS. He and BILL had gone duckhunting together in Maryland for a number of years. I told him that BILL and I had been elected to Congress together and were close friends. He was shocked to learn that BILL, his duckhunting buddy, was a senior Member of the U.S. House of Representatives. In all those years, BILL had never mentioned that he was a Congressman. That's typical of how modest a man he was.

My wife, Lou, my entire family, and I extend our deepest, heartfelt sympathy to BILL's lovely wife, Carolyn, and to his three children. BILL's family gave him love, strength, and happiness. I know how proud he was of them, and how proud they are of his many accomplishments, and in the life that he lived.

BILL NICHOLS remained a kind, down-to-Earth, humble man all of his life. I deeply miss my friend from Alabama.

□ 1330

Mrs. BYRON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BEVILL. I yield to the gentlewoman from Maryland.

Mrs. BYRON. Mr. Speaker, let me say first of all that for many of us in this body, today has been very difficult.

When one stands and talks about a good friend a colleague, someone they have looked up to over the years, it is always difficult.

At the same time, many of us as freshman, and each of us has had that first day when we have stood in this Chamber and put up our hand and sworn allegiance to our country, our district, and our fellow Members of Congress, there is always some Member that sort of takes you under the wing and makes sure that you are given the right guidance. Ten years ago I had the opportunity to have BILL NICHOLS take me under his wing. I do not think there could have been a better person to do that. I was new. I was inexperienced. I was naive. He trained me well, I think. I looked at the views and the values that he had toward his country, toward his family, and toward his colleagues in this body, and there is no one who had higher esteem for this institution.

His war record was one that he was so proud of. Many of us journeyed to Europe, to Normandy to visit for the 40th anniversary. BILL was very much a part of that delegation. But he had another mission on that trip. He very quietly slipped off and went up into France and into Belgium and into some of the areas that he had trod as a young man in 1940 through 1944.

We all look back on issues and things that make a man. As many of us know, BILL NICHOLS had a wooden leg. But he was not encumbered by that.

We went to investigate Lebanon during the altercation in the early 1980's. There was a deuce and half that we were to ride into the airport. I made a comment to one of the gentlemen standing there, one of our military Marine Corps escorts and I said, "You know, I think it would be better if Mr. NICHOLS could ride in the cab; it might be a little difficult for him to get up in the back of the truck."

The gentleman said, "Oh, I didn't realize." And I said, "Well, yes, he has a wooden leg."

By the time I had turned around, BILL NICHOLS was the first one on the back of that truck.

One of the things he liked to do, at least he told me so, was to see what our young men and young women do



in their jobs out on the front lines. Last summer I had an opportunity with Admiral McKay, the head of our nuclear Navy, to accompany BILL on his first ride on a nuclear submarine. They had figured and rigged a cage to get BILL on because of his leg, and because the other one had a very heavy brace. We got down into the submarine and we were out at sea, and he looked at me with those wonderful, kind eyes, and that big smile, and he said, "BEVERLY," and I said, "Yes, BILL?" He said, "I really could have come down that tower, couldn't I?"

I thought for a moment, and there is no way that I could have told him that he would have had difficulty, because I know that had BILL NICHOLS made his mind up to go down that tower he would have gone down inside of that tower.

I watched him relate to the young people that we had on board that submarine. He would talk about their mission, talk about how far away they were from home, many of them from areas that were inland, a lot of them never having been to sea before, but they had chosen the Navy and had chosen the nuclear Navy, and had chosen a mission and a role that was very difficult. But he identified with them, he talked to them. He told them his philosophy. I know that each and every one of those young men, as is true of all of the military families that his life had touched, were saddened, and this country is a sadder nation for the loss of BILL.

In the last year I do not think anything gave him more pleasure than to talk about his new Greek grandson. What pride he had to talk about that young child that was coming along, and the joy and the happiness of his family and what that meant to him.

So I want to join with the gentleman in the well and to thank him as well as the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. DICKINSON] for taking this special order today to really address what I think is a great loss to this Nation of a very fine American.

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BEVILL. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I was sitting here reminiscing and ruminating over the many things that come to mind when I think of BILL NICHOLS. As the gentleman commented, he served with him 30 years, and I have served with and been very closely associated with him for at least 25 or more. There are so many little vignettes and so many stories that come to mind.

But I think the story of BILL would not be complete if I did not put it in the RECORD, because it is a true story, an event that took place about 6 years ago as the new Congress at that time

was being organized. The Democrats get together and elect who will be the chairmen of the various committees, and BILL was fourth in the seniority, and it normally goes by seniority. To the surprise of many people, there was an upset in the election, a coup if you care to call it that, when Mel Price, who had been the chairman for many years, but was advancing in age, was not reelected. That left a seat open.

The number two man asked BILL to make his nominating speech then since he was next in line, and BILL agreed to do it. Then before it was over, many, many people came to BILL and urged him to run, telling BILL that he was the most popular, and he was, in line of seniority, and knowing what I know after 24 years on the Armed Services Committee, I am convinced it is true, and I think most of my Democratic colleagues would agree that it is true that if BILL had been elected to be chairman of the Armed Services Committee, if he had allowed his name to be put in nomination, and the gentlewoman from Maryland was there, I believe, he would have won, he would have been chairman. I think he knew that.

He said, "No, I have agreed to nominate and support someone else. I have given my word. That is what I am going to do, and I will not agree for my name to be placed in nomination."

As a consequence, BILL was not elected chairman. And again, getting back to what has been said repeatedly here, his word was his bond. If he told you he would do something, he would do it. If he gave his word, you could take it to the bank.

BILL, having given his word, stepped aside and did not compete for the position when I am absolutely convinced that he would have been made the chairman of the Armed Services Committee had he sought it. But true to his word, he supported another candidate, and so BILL wound up as the chairman of the subcommittee on which he served when he died.

That is just one more measure of the man that I think it behooves us all to think about when we talk about service, integrity. He was always a very great believer in the system, and this I think is just one more reason to salute the memory of a great and a true American.

I thank the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues in expressing my sorrow at the passing of our friend and colleague, BILL NICHOLS of Alabama.

I have served with many Members, but none have stood better with his colleagues than BILL. All of this was so evident at the funeral services where so many who worked with him were there, including what seemed to be the whole town.

We lost a great friend and the Congress a valuable Member.

BILL NICHOLS' record of service to the people of his district, State, and Nation will benefit all for years to come.

To his family we extend our sincerest sorrow at his passing. Truly, he leaves a great record.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I want to join my colleagues who are paying special tribute today to the Honorable BILL NICHOLS, who served in this august body for 22 years before a massive heart attack ended his life in December.

It is a privilege to say that I served in the U.S. House of Representatives with BILL NICHOLS. He set a standard of representation of the people which we should follow. The people of the Third District of Alabama were served well on this floor and in these Halls. He looked after his local people from the Tuskegee Institute and Auburn University to the bedroom counties bordering Montgomery and Birmingham, and they showed their approval by continuing to reelect him for the 12th time shortly before he died.

He served those of us in this institution well by paying close attention to his committee duties. He was a solid rock in the foundation of the Armed Services Committee, not failing to question when the need arose, but a strong supporter of the military. He voiced his concerns about the defenses of the Marine barracks near Beirut before the truck loaded with explosives crashed the gates and killed 241 servicemen.

As a veteran and staunch defense ally, he took the helm of the Subcommittee on Investigations and reformed the procurement process.

As we look back today over his distinguished career of public service, we all can say that BILL NICHOLS could be a formidable foe, a committed ally, but always a gentleman in Alabamian and southern sense of the word.

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, we have lost a colleague whose record of service to this Chamber is long and distinguished.

Representative BILL NICHOLS is gone and today this Congressman proudly remembers the great friendship we developed over the many years. Such friendship makes our loss hard to bear, but the memories are great and everlasting.

Both of us were artillery officers during our Army careers. We shared a love of country and patriotism. We had jointly attended the 100th anniversary of the Army post at Fort Sill, OK, and we both felt very strongly about service to the Nation.

In his capacity as a high ranking member of the Armed Services Committee and chairman of its Subcommittee on Investigations, BILL NICHOLS worked tirelessly in the Congress to make military policy work for America in the best possible way.

He put his talents and energy to work on behalf of the enlisted men and women who made the military work. The everyday men and women who provide the fuel for the great engine of our armed services. These people were the focus of BILL NICHOLS's great compassion and efforts.

Now and then a Member of Congress will come our way who shows us the true color of public service through hard work and diligence. Chairman NICHOLS brought that color to its brightest in his support of the U.S. armed services. He was always ready at an instant to help any colleague on any matter and his energy was without end.

To his family we extend our heartfelt sympathies and we want you to know that we valued above all our friendship with this great man. He will not be forgotten by us. We have 1,000 different remembrances and recollections over the years to keep us company. And those are the memories that outlast us all.

Mr. SCHULZE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute and remember a good friend and great man, the late Congressman BILL NICHOLS, of Alabama's Third District.

For 22 years, this body had the privilege to know BILL's dedication to public service and love of country. It is only appropriate that today we honor those contributions and commitment he held so dear.

BILL was a hero and leader many times over, even before he came to the U.S. House of Representatives. He showed his courage first on the football team of Auburn University, where he captained the 1940 squad. Passing up a professional football career, he chose to utilize his education in agriculture and agronomy by advising Autauga County farmers and counseling 4-H Clubs.

When his country needed him to serve in World War II, BILL was prepared, having trained for military service in Auburn University's ROTC program. BILL entered the Army in 1942 as a second lieutenant, quickly distinguishing himself in combat. As a result of his heroics at the Battle of the Hurtgen Forest, Germany, BILL earned the Bronze Star and the Purple Heart.

After retiring from the Army as a captain, he returned to Alabama, where it did not take BILL long to find himself giving to the community again. He distinguished himself in the Alabama Legislature with his efforts to improve Alabama's education system, to help the handicapped, and to create better roads in the State. Understandably, BILL received the capitol press corps "Most Outstanding Member of the Alabama Senate" award.

Elected to the U.S. Congress in 1966, BILL took his expertise in agriculture and the Armed Forces to Washington. Frankly, I am certain all of us here today would agree that we benefited from his understanding and leadership on the most important issue facing America—protecting the Union. BILL could always be counted on in the Armed Services Committee to define the proper defensive posture the United States must pursue. For one, I am grateful BILL NICHOLS was watching out for all of us. Certainly, the United States is better for it.

There is no question BILL will be missed in this body, friends and patriots always are.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, as we are all painfully aware, in the past few years there has been a barrage of criticism in the news media about the lifestyles of certain Members of Congress. In fact, in today's edition of the Washington Times there was an article which capitalized some of the well-known newspaper stories about Members over the past 15 years

or so. Of course, as the ranking minority member of the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct for a number of years, I had to deal with these problems on a first-hand basis.

There is no question that Congress is constantly under a microscope, and in a free and open society this is to be expected. However, as a famous radio and television commentator pointed out, there is always another side of the story. And, our late friend and colleague, BILL NICHOLS, represented the other side of the story. BILL NICHOLS' political career was symbolic of what people expect in their elected officials. He was the model, the very ideal of what Plato and Thomas More had in mind when they described what a public servant should strive to attain.

I served with BILL NICHOLS for the better part of 18 years, and I can say without reservation or equivocation that he was one of the most outstanding public servants it has ever been my privilege to know. His honesty and integrity set a standard that should be emulated by every young person who strives for public office. He set a role model, and when he was taken away from us in such an untimely way, our consolation was that his example will live on in the hearts and minds of everyone who works to perfect the democratic process.

There were so many fine traits of BILL NICHOLS to admire that I hardly know where to begin in enumerating them. First and foremost, he was a gentleman of the highest order and a true American patriot. He loved the institution of Congress, and he always placed the institution above his own personal interests. As a valued member and leader for years of the House Armed Services Committee, he fought a long, hard, and successful battle to reform Pentagon procedures and solidify the chain of command. He understood the military establishment, and he worked tirelessly to help our Armed Forces meet the global challenges of the latter half of the 20th century.

BILL NICHOLS was proud of his native State of Alabama. He was a civic, business, and political leader in Alabama for years before taking his House seat in 1967. He was known throughout Alabama, and indeed, the entire South for his advocacy of agriculture and the need to expand the Nation's food and fiber production. Also, while working on his degree in agriculture at Auburn University, he excelled on the football team and was named team captain. What a lot of folks may not know is that he was actually offered a professional football contract. Of course, as most of us know, his football playing days ended for good when his left leg was shattered during World War II during the Battle of the Hurtgen Forest.

BILL NICHOLS was a genuine American hero. The product of the strong values of rural America, he possessed the true grit, determination, and courage that our great Nation must always have in its leaders. You cannot replace the BILL NICHOLS' of this world: you can only hope that such men will come to the forefront during times of crisis.

Mr. Speaker, I will miss the friendship, wisdom, and counsel of BILL NICHOLS. To his dear wife, Carolyn, and their three children I extend my heartfelt sympathy and deepest ap-

preciation for sharing with us their husband and father who was an inspiration to us all.

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, there are a few rare individuals who because of their character, standards, behavior, and physical presence indelibly influence the actions of others. They are the type of individuals by whom you and I judge our own actions. BILL NICHOLS was one such individual.

If I were asked to name an example of an American hero, it would be BILL NICHOLS. As a young man he excelled as a student leader and athlete. He was the captain of the 1940 Auburn University football team. His physical courage and bravery were demonstrated on the European battlefields of World War II where, like so many others of his generation, he was called upon to sacrifice himself in the service of his country. Sacrifice he did. Severely wounded, he lost one leg and the use of the other was severely limited.

Because he never talked about his injuries and learned to walk and carry on a normal life, many people who knew him later were unaware of the extent of his disability. But in remembering him we should reflect on the lasting physical courage that his very presence represented. As chairman of the Investigations Subcommittee he traveled a number of times to Central America during the midst of the hostilities—to El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Honduras. He visited the Marines in Beirut during the 1983 crisis and the Persian Gulf in 1987 at the outset of the recent incidents there. Despite his physical impairment, he rode in aircraft, helicopters, submarines, tanks, and even on flatbed trucks. Many Members will recall seeing him completely exhausted at the end of the day on one of these always-hurried trips, but somehow refreshed and ready to proceed the next morning. His leadership of the Defense Department reorganization effort in 1986 was interrupted by a quintuple heart bypass operation. He was back on the job in less than 8 weeks. BILL NICHOLS, throughout his life, courageously sacrificed his personal well-being for others.

But he exemplified much more than physical courage. He was a serious person—not humorless, but sincerely committed to making a contribution. A man of character, of strong conviction, he was also open to reasoned dissent. He had a presence that commanded respect—quiet, humble, extremely polite, sensitive to the feelings of others, and very dignified. He was a religious person with rigorous standards of conduct. He cared deeply for the people of Alabama and the members of the Armed Forces. Common sense, natural talent, hard work, and diligence combined to make him one of the best judges of defense issues any of us have known. It would be difficult to look back with the advantage of hindsight and fault his judgment on any major national security issue. Many have commented that it is difficult to think of the Committee on Armed Services without the presence of BILL NICHOLS.

Above all, BILL NICHOLS was a hero because he had the moral courage to take a stand on the major issues. Despite his principled, career-long support of a strong national defense, he took on the entire Pentagon, and the President, when he became convinced



that change was necessary. The result was the Goldwater-Nichols Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1986. It was my privilege to propose the amendment naming that Act for BILL. It is his ultimate legacy to the American people—the legacy of one who made heroic efforts on their behalf. It ranks in importance with all previous national security legislation, fittingly establishing BILL NICHOLS' proper place in the history of our country.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, it is a sad occasion for me to take note of the recent passing of my colleague and friend, BILL NICHOLS, with whom I served in Congress for over 20 years. Congressman NICHOLS was a fine and decent man whose concerns for the interest of his constituents in the Third District in Alabama were reflected in all of his activities.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel and Compensation he earned a reputation as the "Friend of the Serviceman" for his dedication at making the quality of life for military personnel the best it could be. BILL did a great deal for the military, but his concern for the less fortunate and his fellow man were well known and is a memorial in itself.

I join with you in commemorating his life and mourning his passing.

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank our colleague, the distinguished gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BEVILL] for reserving this time for us to pay tribute to our good friend, the late BILL NICHOLS. With his passing, the Congress and our Nation lost a dedicated and committed individual.

BILL NICHOLS was well loved by the Third Congressional District of Alabama. He won reelection time again with ease, and he never had any serious opposition. He worked well with his colleagues in the House, earning their respect, and he worked diligently and tirelessly for the Third Congressional District.

Mr. Speaker, BILL's energy in the House was spent mostly on matters dealing with the military. BILL NICHOLS fought valiantly for his country during World War II, losing a leg during a land mine explosion. It was fitting and appropriate for BILL NICHOLS to begin and end a career spanning two decades as the fifth ranking member of the House Armed Services Committee.

BILL NICHOLS' career on the committee enabled him to assume several leadership positions. His first chairmanship was of the subcommittee that handles personnel matters, pay and benefits. Although he never served as chairman of the full committee, the accomplishments of this southern Democrat on the Armed Services Committee were significant. After the 1982 election, BILL became chairman of the Investigations Subcommittee. As a result of BILL's probe of procurement practices, a desire to change the basic structure of the Pentagon led to the passage of a substantial reform package in the House. BILL NICHOLS leaves a legacy of intelligent and compassionate leadership. His absence will surely leave a void.

Mr. Speaker, I have many fond memories of BILL. He was soft-spoken, courteous, and a real southern gentleman. He always conducted himself with dignity and was highly respected by his colleagues for his legislative skills.

I recall on one occasion calling upon BILL to assist with a problem one of my constituents had in Alabama. He was immediately receptive to the problem and worked on the case as if the constituent were his own. The matter was favorably resolved because of the personal attention BILL gave to the case.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have counted among my friends and colleagues a man such as BILL NICHOLS. I will miss him greatly and I hope that it is some comfort to his wife, Carolyn, and his many friends, that so many others in this Chamber share that emotion.

Mr. BATEMAN. Mr. Speaker, BILL NICHOLS' passing was a loss not just to his family and friends and his Alabama constituents, but surely to this institution, the House of Representatives, in which he served so tirelessly for 22 years.

It should be no surprise to anyone who is familiar with BILL NICHOLS' record prior to his congressional service that he became such a distinguished member of the House, BILL NICHOLS excelled in virtually all aspects of his extraordinary career, from Auburn University where he received a masters in agronomy and was captain of the football team to his military service where he received a Bronze Star and Purple Heart after losing a leg in the Battle of Hurtgen Forest to the Alabama legislature where the capitol press corps named him the most outstanding member of the Alabama Senate.

I, came to know him late in his career as a colleague on the Armed Services Committee. I gained a quick admiration for his tireless support of the rebuilding of this Nation's defenses.

At the same time, as chairman of the Investigations Subcommittee, BILL was determined to see our military run more efficiently. He led the inquiry into the bombing of the Marine compound in Beirut and a probe into the Pentagon procurement program.

His expertise came to the fore in 1986 with the passage of what is known as the Goldwater-Nichols Department of Defense Reorganization Act, the most sweeping military reform in 40 years and one which BILL called his "proudest achievement."

Mr. Speaker, Thoreau once wrote,

Even the death of friends will inspire us as much as their lives. . . . Their memories will be incrustated over with sublime and pleasing thoughts, as their monuments are overgrown with moss.

I know that, in life, BILL NICHOLS inspired us in this House. I hope that his passing will also inspire us to live up to the high standard of public service he set and also to continue to fight for those beliefs he held so dear—among which was his belief that a strong and efficient military is vital to deterrence of war and the defense of freedom at home and abroad.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, our late colleague BILL NICHOLS was a Congressman's Congressman, a person therefore who was a fountain of good judgment for each of us who served with him.

He was also a spiritual leader, whose contribution to good fellowship in the House was well illustrated by his leadership in the House Prayer Breakfast group.

He was a magnificent man—we all miss him.

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, it is with heartfelt deep sadness that I join the many friends of BILL NICHOLS in remembering his life and service to the U.S. House of Representatives and to his country.

BILL always distinguished himself whatever he did or wherever he was. He served in Europe during WW II as an artillery officer, losing his leg by stepping on a land mine. After a long hospital stay he came back to his home in Alabama.

After serving in the Alabama House and Senate he was elected to the 90th Congress and my friendship with BILL began. We were freshman among 69 new Members. Now there are only seven of us still serving in the House from that group.

Remembering BILL and his many years in this body, two things continue to come up. His loyalty and his integrity. It didn't really make any difference to BILL whether a colleague was a Democrat or Republican, he would share his time and suggestions with all.

This House, his beloved State of Alabama, the Nation are better today because BILL lived, he cared, and he shared.

It has been an honor for me to have known BILL and to have had the privilege of serving with him here in the House for 22 years.

My wife Carol joins us in extending our prayers to his wife Carolyn and their family.

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I rise today to pay my last and most sincere tribute to BILL NICHOLS. I know every Member of this House was shocked and saddened by the sudden death of BILL. His steadfastness and unswerving loyalty were traits that we all tried to emulate.

BILL's career in this body was remarkable. He always voted his conscience and fought for what he felt was right. BILL was a staunch defender of a strong and ready America and he did all that was in his power to ensure that America was strong, was ready.

BILL was always proud of the faith and trust emplaced upon him by his constituents. Their faith, as we all know, was not misplaced. BILL always had the members of his district in mind, arguing for a healthy steel and textile industry, providing for rural Americans, and extolling the joys and beauty of the South.

Mr. Speaker, this House has lost a true friend. There are many of us who looked to BILL for leadership and counsel. He never failed us. I offer my most sincere condolences to BILL's wife Carolyn and his children. Their grief is greatest but they had the joy of knowing BILL so closely for so many years and this hopefully will be of great comfort to them. I salute BILL NICHOLS for his selfless life and I salute his family for they all carry BILL in their spirits.

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I want to join my House colleagues today in paying appropriate tribute to the late BILL NICHOLS—our good friend and distinguished colleague from the great State of Alabama. It is difficult for me to add to the words already expressed here today about BILL. He has been fondly remembered by Members from both sides of the aisle, and I want to endorse their fitting comments and wonderful stories about a terrific man.

BILL NICHOLS will be missed greatly in the Chamber. We have just celebrated the 200th anniversary of the Congress and, with all the bicentennial attention, I find it regretful that our friend BILL NICHOLS—who really reflected the very best that this House stands for and has stood for over 200 years—is not here to share this moment with us.

As we recall those who have labored long and hard for the good of their districts, the benefits of their respective States and for the best of the Nation, at large, we must remember BILL among those who provided the leadership America needs and deserves. He was a hero of World War II, and defender of the very principles of democracy that we are sworn to uphold daily, and the champion of what's right and proper about this Nation.

I came to Congress with BILL and I can assure his family that he had my deepest admiration and respect by any measure of the man. I extend my sympathy to his lovely wife Carolyn, and the Nichols family.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share for a few moments some thoughts on our colleague BILL NICHOLS who passed away last year. I also want to relay the thoughts of the members of the 108th Infantry, 2d Battalion Association.

BILL NICHOLS will best be remembered for his dedicated and outstanding service as a member of the Armed Services Committee. Throughout his career, BILL made sure that our fighting forces were equipped for their missions. He was always a friend of GI's and worked to ensure that they and their families could lead comfortable lives.

BILL will also be remembered for his efforts to improve the efficiency and competitiveness of the Pentagon's procurement process. As the 101st Congress looks into the current problems with procurement, we should look to BILL's legacy for guidance on how to improve the current situation.

BILL's commitment to our Nation's defense started long before he came to the Congress in 1967. As many of us know, he was a decorated combat veteran who lost his left leg as a result of a land mine explosion in the Hurtgen Forest. Despite this setback, BILL led a fulfilling life.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to take a moment to share the thoughts of the men of the 108th Infantry 2d Battalion Association. These veterans developed a special relationship with BILL since they trained for the Second World War at Fort McClellan which is in the Third District of Alabama. In October of last year, the association recognized BILL's contributions to our Nation's defense with their "Award of Appreciation." BILL was also granted an honorary membership in the 108th Infantry 2d Battalion Association. My good friend Joe Taddeo, who is the association's president, asked me to pass along the group's condolences to BILL's lovely wife Carolyn.

My wife Nancy and I want to join in that sentiment when we express to Carolyn our most heartfelt thoughts and prayers. Mr. Speaker, the 101st Congress suffered a tremendous loss even before it began. It is my hope that the memory of BILL's dedication to this Nation will guide the new Congress toward excellence.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join with my colleagues in the House of Representatives in paying tribute to Congressman BILL NICHOLS, whose sudden death on December 13 was a tremendous loss to the people of this Nation.

Congressman NICHOLS dedicated his life to public service, and I was privileged to have served with him during the entire 22 years he served as a Member of the House of Representatives.

Before coming to Congress, BILL NICHOLS served our country with distinction during World War II. He received both the Bronze Star and the Purple Heart for his heroic actions during this war. Also, he served in the Alabama State House from 1959 to 1963, and then was elected to the Alabama State Senate in 1963.

Elected to the 90th Congress in 1966, Congressman NICHOLS ably represented his constituents from the Third Congressional District of Alabama. His exemplary service as chairman of the Subcommittee on Investigations of the House Armed Services Committee helped to uncover faulty procurement procedures in the Defense Department. He also served as a member of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel and Compensation and the Subcommittee on Readiness, and was highly respected by his colleagues for his expertise on defense matters.

Congressman NICHOLS was a fine legislator, and a man of great compassion and courage, who will be sorely missed by all of us in the House of Representatives who had the opportunity to work with him.

Mrs. Annunzio and I extend our deepest sympathy to his widow, Carolyn, and to the other members of his family who survive him.

Mr. ERDREICH. Mr. Speaker, the death of my friend and colleague, BILL NICHOLS, has left a tremendous void in the lives of all those who knew him. His death was a great blow to his family and loved ones, but it has also had a tremendous impact on so many others. I certainly will miss his friendship, advice, and counsel, as will the rest of the Alabama congressional delegation.

His excellent and wise representation of the Third District of Alabama will most certainly be missed by those he so faithfully served, as will his honesty and integrity be missed by the entire Nation.

BILL NICHOLS always put the best interests of his State and country at the forefront of his political agenda. He was assigned to the 8th Infantry Division as an artillery officer during World War II, and distinguished himself in combat. He was critically wounded in 1944 and removed from action. For the bravery he displayed while risking his life on behalf of his country, he was awarded the Bronze Star and the Purple Heart.

Following his return to private life, and at the urging of his friends, BILL entered the political arena, and was elected to the Alabama House of Representatives in 1959 and the Alabama Senate in 1963. Again, his outstanding service won him many honors; in 1965, he was voted "Most Outstanding Member of the Alabama Senate" by the Capitol Press Corps.

BILL moved on to the national political arena in 1966, and was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After securing a

position on the House Armed Services Committee and serving with distinction as a committee member, he rose to the position of chairman of the Subcommittee on Investigations and headed it through the end of the 100th Congress. The subcommittee examinations he initiated into defense issues led him to join Arizona Senator Barry Goldwater in introducing the Goldwater-Nichols Reorganization Act of 1986, which many have called the most far-reaching piece of military-related legislation to be approved by Congress in over 40 years.

During his 22 years in the House of Representatives, BILL served with a sense of fairness, always taking into account the concerns of the people he served in the Third District and entire State of Alabama. He was a good friend to all of us, and our State, and we have all benefited from his wise counsel. Our Nation is better off because of his leadership and we will all miss him tremendously.

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join my colleagues in remembering our friend BILL NICHOLS who suffered a fatal heart attack and passed away last December 13.

Congressman NICHOLS represented the people of Alabama's Third Congressional District in the House for 11 terms with genuine distinction. It was an honor to serve with BILL NICHOLS during those 22 years and his passing is a great loss to all of us.

Congressman NICHOLS is probably best remembered as a hard-working, straightforward Member who was devoted to the armed services and the national security of the United States. He was a World War II veteran who lost a leg in combat and it was on the House Committee on Armed Services that Congressman NICHOLS made his mark during his long and distinguished congressional career.

Although he was without peer in his dedication to our armed services and their mission, Congressman NICHOLS was responsible for leading the effort which reformed the procurement system at the Pentagon and he also played a crucial role in the 1986 Defense Department Reorganization Act.

I will miss BILL NICHOLS. He was a fine and decent man, he was a patriot, and he was an outstanding Member of Congress. In this time of sorrow, I want to extend my condolences to BILL's lovely wife, Carolyn, and their children.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, the passing away of BILL NICHOLS leaves this Chamber with a loss it will long suffer.

BILL NICHOLS was a fine gentleman, a great patriot and an outstanding Member of Congress. He served as an Alabama Congressman for over two decades after his first election to the House of Representatives in 1966. Almost all of those years were particularly devoted to the workings of the House Armed Services Committee. He used his military background well in seeing that the Nation's defenses were built up to preserve our freedom from outside violence. He trained for military service in Auburn University's ROTC program prior to his graduation from that fine scholastic institution. Called to active duty following this country's entry into World War II, he served with the 8th Infantry Division and distinguished himself in combat in France and Germany until critically wounded in the Hurt-



gen Forest. His courage under enemy fire won him the Bronze Star and Purple Heart decorations.

Not only did he strive to make our defenses strong, but he did his utmost to improve the quality of life for military personnel. Because of his endeavors, enlisted volunteers in America's armed services receive compensation and benefits more realistic to their worth than before BILL NICHOLS took up the task.

We were privileged to call BILL NICHOLS a special friend. He was a witty, intelligent Southern gentleman with whom we spent many pleasant moments.

BILL NICHOLS will long be remembered for the great service he gave to his country both in peace and in war.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. Speaker, Representative BILL NICHOLS was not only a colleague but a good friend. We all share in the sorrow at the passing of this great man. He was one of the most beloved Members with which I have had the honor to serve. He was a devoted husband, father and spoke often of his family. He was a very devout man who without question was prepared to meet his God. He was a source of inspiration each Thursday morning when I looked across the table and saw him at the weekly Member's Prayer Breakfast. It was a comfort and a joy to know that he was always there. Not only did we look forward to this time of inspiration and breaking bread but we also shared a love for rural America and agriculture. Perhaps BILL is best described in this poem by Ben Burroughs:

**IT SHOWS IN YOUR FACE**

You don't have to tell how you live each day;  
You don't have to say if you work or play,  
A tried true barometer serves in the place,  
However you live, it shows in your face.  
The false, the deceit that you wear in your heart  
Will not stay inside where it got its start;  
For sinew and blood is a thin veil of lace,  
However you live, it shows in your face.  
If you have battled and won in the game of life,  
If you feel you've conquered the sorrow and strife;  
If you've played the game square and you stand on first base,  
You don't have to tell it, it shows in your face.  
If your life's been unselfish; for others you live;  
And not what you get but what you can give  
And you live close to God, in his infinite Grace,  
You don't have to tell it, it shows in your face.

There is no question as to where BILL NICHOLS stood. His face reflected love for his fellow man. For him, an unselfish manner was the standard not the exception. Many that have come to serve in this great institution have found the system attempting to change their actions and motives. My friend BILL was in full control. And that, I believe, to be because of his relationship with his God. Well-done BILL, you have been a good servant of the people and you will not be soon forgotten by this great institution. As for me, I will carry fond memories and be thankful that BILL NICHOLS passed my way.

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, it is with profound sadness that we gather to honor the

memory of our late friend and colleague, BILL NICHOLS.

It somehow seems fitting that BILL's last moments were spent in his office, at his desk, working at the job to which he devoted so much of his time and energy. For 22 years he served the people of Alabama, and his Nation, with honor and distinction. The BILL NICHOLS I came to know personally was not only a quiet but effective legislator, but also a man of rare courage and conviction.

As one of the ranking members of the Committee on Armed Services, and as chairman of the Investigations Subcommittee, BILL came to be widely regarded as a leader in defense policy issues. His tenure in the Congress was marked by a resolute commitment to strengthen and improve the readiness of our defense forces.

Mr. Speaker, for over two decades, from the depths of the cold war to the promise of glasnost, BILL NICHOLS was a central figure in shaping America's response to events in a dangerous world. We are a stronger nation as a result of his dedication, and I know I speak for all of us when I say that this House will sorely miss his expertise and his wisdom. I want to join with my colleagues in extending our deepest sympathies to his family and his many friends.

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. DICKINSON], the ranking member of the Armed Services Committee, for sponsoring the special orders for BILL NICHOLS.

No other Member of this body exemplified the dedication to fair play and justice than did Chairman NICHOLS. He was always known for his ability to calm the storm and reach a bipartisan solution, which was always in the best interest of the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I write a weekly newspaper column for the news media in Georgia's Seventh District. Following Chairman NICHOLS' death I believed it fitting to express my feelings about BILL to my constituents, and more importantly, point out the impact he had on the military strength of our great Nation. I ask to insert a copy of this column in the RECORD:

[A report to the Seventh District, week of February 13, 1989]

**BILL NICHOLS LEFT LEGACY OF NEW STRUCTURE FOR THE NATION'S ARMED SERVICES**  
(By Congressman George (Buddy) Darden)

Bill Nichols once told someone that he "put in a little time in the service—combat time." He did not add that a land mine explosion in World War II cost him a leg.

Bill knew, from personal experience, the everlasting damage that war brings. That may well have been why he worked so hard to make sure his country's armed forces were so strong and well-organized that they would discourage any potential adversary from mounting a challenge; he wanted to save future generations from having to share his experience.

Until his death just before Christmas, Bill was Alabama's 3rd District Congressman. He was a valuable member of the House Armed Services Committee, and the Chairman of its Investigations Subcommittee. And, in the five years we worked together, he became my good friend.

Bill died suddenly and unexpectedly on a Tuesday morning. He had easily won reelection to a 12th term only five weeks earli-

er. At age 70, and with a history of heart trouble, you might have expected him to take it easy while Congress was out of session. But he had gone to his Washington office before sunrise to begin getting ready for the 101st Congress, and it was there that a fatal heart attack struck.

Just the night before, Bill and his wife Carolyn attended the annual White House Christmas party; Lillian and I had an enjoyable time discussing with them our plans for the coming year. President Reagan took time to greet Bill and thank him for his strong support of the President's defense budget.

Bill's credentials as a proponent of a strong national defense were unassailable, and that reputation served to his—and the nation's—advantage in recent years as he demanded reform of the Pentagon's management structure and procurement system. He knew that only a strong America could survive military challenges; he also knew that strength could not be maintained if inter-service rivalries took precedence over well-coordinated military operations, or if public support for the armed forces was undermined by reports of outlandishly high costs for weapons and other supplies.

Through his leadership of the Investigations Subcommittee, he pressed the Pentagon to pay more attention to program and weapons costs. He became the primary House sponsor of legislation to streamline the military chain of command and give the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff more power to impose unity among the service branches. That reorganization measure came to be known as the Goldwater-Nichols Act, honoring Bill Nichols and its leading proponent on the other side of Capitol Hill, then-Arizona Senator Barry Goldwater.

Bill Nichols was always courteous and considerate of all his colleagues, whether they were senior or junior to him. I consider him a positive example for all members of Congress to follow, because he had that admirable ability to disagree without being disagreeable. He was a true gentleman, but he never failed to express or vote his convictions.

Mr. DYSON. Mr. Speaker, I thank my distinguished colleague, the ranking member of the Armed Services Committee for offering me this opportunity to remember a true American patriot, BILL NICHOLS. I again extend my sympathy to his wife, Carolyn, his family, his many friends, and the people of his district whom he proudly served for over 20 years.

I am honored that BILL considered me his friend. His leadership will be missed, not only in the House Armed Services Committee, where he distinguished himself as the chairman of the Subcommittee on Investigations, but by all of his colleagues and the Nation to which he dedicated his life.

I will always remember BILL NICHOLS as a gracious Southern gentleman. He was never too busy to give his advice when I requested it and he was never carried away with the trappings of his office.

In fact, I was recently told a story about BILL that I would like to share with my colleagues. On a recent stop at a small country store in my district, the owner told me that BILL NICHOLS had been a regular customer when he was goose hunting on the Eastern Shore. As a matter of fact, BILL had been going to that store for almost 15 years. This merchant knew him by sight and by the name

of BILL NICHOLS. He knew his name because BILL had introduced himself on his first visit and because BILL always had the time to stop and converse when he visited this store. It was nearly 15 years before this storeowner learned that BILL NICHOLS was a Congressman.

When he recounted this story, my constituent told me that he would forever be impressed with Congressman NICHOLS because he was, and I quote, "One incredibly nice man."

I believe that is just the way that the thousands of people who met BILL NICHOLS in his career felt as well. BILL NICHOLS will always be remembered for his outstanding leadership and work in the reorganization of the Department of Defense, an accomplishment which will forever be remembered as the Goldwater/Nichols bill. In addition to his many legislative achievements, he will be remembered by most as a man who cared. He cared about his country and he cared about the people he served.

It was a privilege to serve with BILL NICHOLS. He was a leader among leaders and his service in this great body of government has permitted our country to become a stronger and safer nation.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, BILL NICHOLS was a patriot, a good family man, a cherished friend to many of us, a respected colleague dedicated to the well-being of our Nation and his constituents, and a believer who lived by the golden rule.

We miss his wise counsel and the warmth of his friendship.

Mr. RAY. Mr. Speaker, BILL NICHOLS is remembered as a farmer, scholar, athlete, soldier, businessman, church-member, State legislator, U.S. Representative, and House subcommittee chairman. However, in my opinion, the best description of BILL NICHOLS is that of patriot.

BILL NICHOLS was born on a small farm in Mississippi. Soon afterward, his family moved to Sylacauga, AL, where he grew up. BILL graduated from Sylacauga High School and attended Auburn University. At Auburn, he was the captain of the 1940 football team and was accepted to three honorary fraternities: The Blue Key, Gamma Sigma Delta, and the Scabbard and Blade. BILL received a B.S. degree in agriculture and a master's degree in Agronomy.

BILL NICHOLS entered the army in 1942 as a second lieutenant and was assigned to the 8th Infantry Division. During the battle of the Hurtgen Forest, Germany, BILL was critically wounded. He was awarded the Bronze Star and the Purple Heart, and was retired at the grade of captain.

After the war, BILL returned to Sylacauga and entered private business. He became active in community affairs by serving on the Sylacauga School Board and on the board of stewards of the First Methodist Church of Sylacauga.

BILL NICHOLS was elected to the Alabama House of Representatives in 1959 and to the Alabama Senate in 1963. The Capitol Press Corps voted him the "most outstanding member of the Alabama Senate" in 1965.

BILL NICHOLS was first elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1966. Through-

out his 11 terms of service he worked to keep the Armed Forces strong and efficient. He sought to improve the quality of life for our military people and earned the reputation as a "friend of the serviceman." Of his numerous legislative accomplishments, one of the most outstanding was the Goldwater-Nichols Reorganization Act of 1986 which restructured the Department of Defense. Many have said that this bill was the most far-reaching piece of defense-related legislation in more than 40 years.

I am proud and honored to have served with BILL NICHOLS these past 6 years. We worked closely on behalf of the people of the Third District of Georgia and the Third District of Alabama, and I always found BILL to be hard working and dedicated to his constituents. He was more than a colleague, he was a friend.

Mr. BEVILL. I thank my colleagues for their kind remarks and I yield back the balance of my time.

### THE SAVINGS AND LOAN SCANDAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. OWENS] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. OWENS of New York. Mr. Speaker, today is the day we celebrate the 200th anniversary of the Congress, and I think that it is a day when we should not speak about negative matters on this floor. I rise to speak again about the savings and loan association scandal because I think it is not a negative matter. I think it is a very important matter for this Congress at its 200th anniversary to confront this major problem, a problem unlike any other we have ever seen before, and confront it openly and with a maximum amount of discussion.

My great fear, my concern is that we are going to be presented with a bill on the floor and be asked to act upon it very speedily, and there will be a minimum of discussion instead of a maximum discussion needed among ourselves.

In addition to discussing the savings and loan association swindle among ourselves, there is a need to have a maximum dialog with the American people, because the American taxpayers are being asked to pay a bill of enormous magnitude. It is still climbing; is \$154 billion now, and estimates are that it may go as high as \$357 billion before it is over.

□ 1345

That is a tremendous amount of money and the taxpayers will have to pay a greater share of that. For that reason we need to maximize the dialog with our constituents.

I am not particularly interested in banking. I am not on the Banking Committee, but I am interested in the budget as a whole because in order for me to honestly have a dialog with my

own constituents, I need to tell them the truth about what is happening with the savings and loan associations swindle. I need to tell them that when they complain to me as they did this morning, where I was in a breakfast this morning discussing the tremendous cuts being proposed for health care, \$5 billion in cuts, and how that cut will impact on the hospitals of New York City.

I learned to my surprise the hospitals in New York City are among the most efficient hospitals in the country.

We are not happy with our hospital service, but it seems that in terms of the cost of service per patient our hospitals are doing a good job. But they cannot continue as they are, and they cannot certainly continue to survive if they have to take a huge Federal cut.

In addition to health care we have the problem of education. I serve on the Committee on Education and Labor. I was looking forward to the proposals to be presented by the incoming President, Mr. Bush. He said he wanted to be known as an education President. I looked forward to his proposals. Surely we would go forward, I thought, and tackle the tremendous problems we face in education in this country.

Because I serve on the Committee on Education and Labor and because I am the chairman of the Subcommittee on Select Education of that committee, I am very much aware of the magnitude of the problems in our schools.

We have two very serious problems. On the one hand the very best schools in America are not good enough in terms of world competition. When our young people are matched in tests, the very best are matched in tests for science and math with youngsters in other parts of the world, they come in either at the very bottom or near the bottom.

That is one problem, that our very best schools are not good enough and we need to tend to that.

The other problem is at the other end of the scale our worst schools are totally collapsing. The school systems of Chicago and New York, the inner-city school systems are collapsing. They are not able to come to grips with the problems with which they are faced. No matter how they doctor the statistics, how much lack of truth there is in reporting, you still see the tremendous surge in the number of young people who are dropping out of school.

Then ever worse than that is that the number who stay in school; with the kind of education they get, it places them educationally at the same spot as the persons who dropped out. When they come out of the 12th grade, they cannot read nor write any better than those who dropped out at



the 9th or 10th grade. It is a very serious problem.

Articles have appeared, studies have been made which indicate that schools are collapsing in the inner cities to the extent that they do not have enough chalk or erasers.

Now, we know about the large class sizes, we know about the deteriorating infrastructure, the buildings falling apart, we know that; but it has gotten down to the fact where teachers do not have chalk, they do not have erasers. Libraries in most inner-city schools are completely obsolete. They are libraries with geography books that do not show the nations which have become independent in Africa over the last 10 years because the geography books are more than 10 years old.

On and on it goes. I could go on with the horror stories.

I am not here to make the case for education. I think it is pretty much accepted that we have to make up for a tremendous deficit, a loss in education, a deficit in education over the last 8 years when our schools fell behind in terms of the effort being made by the Federal Government to assist in the improvement of the schools.

We are all disappointed that our President, who says he wants to be the education President, has come forth with some proposals that looked good when we first heard them, when the President stood there and presented his budget message. I like most of the other Members of Congress was pleased that here at last we do not have a President who is boasting about the fact that he has made tremendous cuts in education or other domestic programs.

Lo and behold when the euphoria wore off, and we looked at his proposal, or the great things he proposed, at the same time he proposed that we cut all of the domestic programs by \$11.4 billion; all the nondefense programs are going to be cut by \$11.4 billion. You have to spread the cut out.

The great deception of the President's message was that while he proposed increases, he did not say that in order to get these increases in certain areas you are going to have to have decreases in other areas.

Education, in order to get the benefits of the increases proposed in education alone, you have to decrease and cut off other programs in education. Education will take a hit there.

Education will take another hit because education is the largest of domestic programs that does not have entitlement programs.

Many of the other domestic programs have entitlement programs where people must be given service. So only the programs which do not have entitlement programs, such as education, are the ones that could be cut in order to get the \$11.4 billion cut.

That means that education in the first year of the reign of the education President, education will be taking a larger cut than anybody else. And the public out there would be the last to understand this, because though they heard the President's speech as we did, they do not have the details.

Now that all the analyses have been made, this is where we are: education faces worse cuts, health care faces worse cuts. There is no chance we are going to be able to bring relief to the senior citizens out there who are concerned about the surtax and the catastrophic program. On and on it goes.

I have to face my constituents and tell them that I do not really think they are going to appropriate enough money to make the war on drugs reasonable.

I have to face my constituents and tell them that I do not think that there will be any relief from the Federal Government in terms of low-income housing.

I have to face my constituents and tell them all this because we say we do not have the money. That is what I have been doing for 7 years. This is my seventh year and I have been going back and saying we have a deficit, we do not have the money, we do not have the money for job training programs, the money for education, the money for women, infants, and child care; we do not have the money and we are in a deficit. We are trying to get rid of a deficit.

I have told them these things while at the same time, of course, I have had to watch while we found money for other things we wanted to find, money for. We wanted to bail out the millionaire farmers with a drought relief bill. We brought a \$4 billion to the floor and we gave drought relief to everybody including farmers who were making \$2 million gross per year.

The patterns of finding the money for defense, the Star Wars, for millionaire farmers, that pattern of finding the money for those who are powerful while you tell those who have no power that there is no money, that pattern is a pattern that I am thoroughly fed up with.

Now I see it again in the S&L scandal which is shaping up here where we are saying we are going to have to find the \$157 billion to take care of the bankers, the financiers, people who are the least desirable ones in terms of subsidies from the Government; the least deserving recipients of Government subsidies, financiers and bankers.

Yet that is what it amounts to when you look at the savings and loan situation.

They have failed, they have a problem because people have stolen the money. In most cases they have stolen the money or they have been too in-

competent and have managed the money badly.

The line between incompetence and mismanagement and thievery is very thin, especially in a business like banking.

Anything related to banks you assume that anybody who is in the business is not allowed to even put his foot in the door unless he has a certain degree of competence. He has to know arithmetic, know how to keep books, basic things which cannot go wrong in a banking setup, especially since the Government, the Federal Government steps in and says we are going to guarantee \$100,000 deposit; everybody who has deposits up to \$100,000 knows that the Federal Government would pay up to \$100,000.

The Federal Government is involved and I do not see them allowing incompetent people to come in to run banks. So I do not buy the line that there is a lot of incompetence and mismanagement that has generated this crisis. I say thievery. Thieves, thieves stealing—with middle-class people they usually call it embezzlement—but these are thieves who are stealing and they have generated the present crisis.

We have to go back and tell our folks that no, there will be no relief, we have nothing to look forward to. The American education system will depend on the Federal Government for no help because we have to take care of the savings and loan association scandal, swindle, bailout.

The savings and loan association scandal is probably the worst of its kind that this Nation has ever faced; the worst ripoff, the worst raid on the Treasury.

I said this a few days ago and since then I have noticed there are some other people who have come forward with documentation that makes it quite clear that a number of the things I said a few days ago make sense.

One of the things I said a few days ago was we should get to the heart of this matter by emphasizing prosecution. Instead of being soft on white collar crime as this Congress always is, we scream and yell about other kinds of crimes, but when it comes to white collar crimes Congress is generally quite soft.

Let us take about up to 25 years in jail for anybody who has committed economic crimes on the magnitude and scale that will help to wreck the economy of the Nation. That is what has happened. This savings and loan scandal can really set in motion a process, a domino process which will do serious harm to the economy.

So people who have been involved in creating this situation should be considered criminals; they should be tried and they should face many years in prison.

I say if they are faced with a situation where they are being prosecuted and properly treated as the criminals that they are, then you will find more answers will be found in places where they do not seem to have the answers; that many will come forward, and the tradeoff could be that. Instead of prison you pay back everything that has been taken out. Instead of the taxpayers being asked to pay back what the thieves have stolen, let those thieves go back to their Swiss bank accounts and their hidden assets and come forward with the money.

In American Banker of February 28, not too long ago, the date is February 28, American Banker has this account of a felon who was convicted in a fraud case related to the savings and loan association. And the felon is going to make restitution up to \$20 million, which they found that he has that he can pay back.

The man's name is Mr. Renda.

Mr. Speaker, I read from the American Banker article:

Restitution is a key element of the settlement reached last weekend in the suit against Mario Renda by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. Mr. Renda was President of First United Fund Ltd., a now-defunct money brokerage firm in Garden City, New York. Mr. Renda, 47, already pleaded guilty to two criminal charges stemming from S&L fraud. At the sentencing on March 10 in Federal Court in Kansas City, he faces up to two years in prison.

I think he should be facing more than 2 years in prison. That is just one more indication of how we are soft on white-collar crime.

But anyway, to go back to the article and I quote again:

The civil suit relates to Mr. Renda's admitted role in defrauding Indian Springs State Bank and Coronado Federal Savings and Loan Association. Both institutions, based in Kansas City, Kansas, were declared insolvent as a result of the fraud scheme.

Now listen to this quote:

It is relatively rare for courts to require forfeiture of personal assets by individuals who plead guilty or are convicted of fraud.

Why is it relatively rare? In our judicial system obviously we are also soft on white-collar crime. That is a basic correction that is needed which Congress should take a look at.

But, again, to quote from the article:

But it will become more common as government focuses on prosecuting fraud at financial institutions, according to officials of the FDIC and the FSLIC. The agencies also hope the threat of restitution will prove to be a powerful deterrent to fraud.

In a weekend speech to Iowa bankers, FDIC Chairman L. William Seidman said his agency will push for court ordered restitution in cases involving fraud at banks and S&L's placed under FDIC supervision.

We think such orders should be requested and granted as a matter of course to minimize the cost of criminal acts to the appropriate insurance funds.

The article continues:

"Court ordered restitution is one of the key prongs in the FDIC's efforts to stop a bank fraud," said Christopher A. Byrne, senior attorney with the FDIC. We are actively engaged in a program to sensitize local prosecutors and the courts to the importance of restitution.

Now I say this, not reading the whole article, but my point is that instead of Mr. Bush tacking on \$50 million at the end of his plan to bail out the savings and loan associations, as an afterthought almost, the money for the prosecution should be up front. That should probably be much more. If prosecution goes forward, taxpayers will probably have to be asked to bail out or to pay a much smaller share of the money that has been stolen from the S&L's.

Also, I would like to call attention to an article of the New York Times of February 20 where they are discussing an S&L that has failed and the regulators made a statement at that time. I take exception to the statement.

And I quote:

Regulators found no evidence that fraud had been committed. They attributed the institution's failure to "loan-underwriting deficiencies, a failure to maintain appraisal reports, poor maintenance of books and records, and insufficient internal routes and controls." In short, laxity in the approval process for real estate loans during the boom years of the Texas economy ultimately produced huge losses when the economy turned down.

□ 1400

That paragraph is the kind of thing that the Federal officials have been saying for much too long. They found no evidence of fraud, but they found great evidence of poor bookkeeping, laxity of controls, and insufficient checking of loans. I say that if there was a red flag which goes up that lets us know stealing is taking place, it is when people begin to keep the books carelessly; it is when the procedures get loose. All that is a setup to steal. It does not happen when people do not want to steal. Everybody knows how to keep books; everybody knows the routine. If there is actually poor bookkeeping, then I take exception to the fact that regulators will say there is no evidence of fraud or no criminal activity went on, but we have all this incompetence. Whenever there is incompetence, I think some representation should be made by the Government that there is fraud. Instead of asking the taxpayers to pay this money back, they ought to assume there is fraud and go after the people with prosecutions, and then much more of the money would come back.

I would also like to take note of an article that appeared in the Barron's of February 20, 1989. That article is entitled, "Steal of the Century?" This article, entitled "Steal of the Century?" is written by an economist, Benjamin J. Stein, who is an economist and writer based in Los Angeles. Mr. Stein

uses the word, "steal," but he wants to make it clear that what he is describing is really not criminal activity. And I agree with him. I have shifted now. Anytime when I talk about criminal activity, I want to take just a moment to say that I am talking about the magnitude of the giveaway and how all taxpayers had better be alarmed and informed about what is happening, and they should also be very angry at the Government regulators who have done this, because Mr. Stein describes how three large legitimate firms—one headed by William Simon, one by Robert Perelman, and one by Robert Bass—legitimately bought out some S&L's that were failing, and they did nothing wrong. They legitimately bought them out, but the deal made by the Government, by Chairman Danny Wall, head of the FSLIC, and his gang gave away so much that this article has been written as a protest against how all this taxpayers' money was given away.

How was it given away? In two ways. First, as tax losses. They allowed these people to assume tax losses of a tremendous magnitude for doing nothing. A moment after the deal was concluded, those companies were richer because they could write off all the tax losses of the failed S&L's they bought.

The second way the taxpayers lost was this: They guaranteed them against future losses so that in the companies they bought, if something went wrong in the future and they did not get their money back, they had a guarantee that the taxpayers are going to bail them out.

I am going to quote directly from Mr. Stein's article. He is talking about what it all adds up to when you do that:

By my humble calculations, just the forgone tax cost to the Treasury from the Bass-American Savings deal would have paid for several thousand regulators and investigators for about 5 years.

This is just the tax losses from one of these three deals that would have paid for several thousand regulators and investigators for a 5-year period.

I quote again:

The forgone tax collections from all of the S&L deals would have paid to hire a thoroughly competent staff of regulators for the balance of the century.

I continue the quote as follows:

One of the tragedies associated with these transactions is that they display such astounding inequity between hundreds of millions of ordinary citizens and a few billionaires. But the tragedy that should make taxpayers truly gnash their teeth is that the giveaways do not ultimately save a dime—and in the long run will be far more expensive than just paying off the depositors would have been.

Continuing with the quote:

Over time, the net worth deficit of the S&Ls—that is, the gap between the value of their assets and the value of their liabilities—



ities—will still have to be paid off by the taxpayers. The mergers, acquisitions and bailouts will not improve that situation by one iota. The bailouts, in fact, make it worse, in that the taxpayers now have to make up the tax subsidy as well as the portfolio losses. Further, to add to the government's losses, which is the taxpayer's losses, the bailouts are so cumbersome and attention-getting that they divert the government from closing down the hundreds of other S&Ls still open. Those S&Ls, like their fallen comrades before them, are still offering huge rates on government insured deposits. That skews the whole rate structure of the financial sector. As the dying S&Ls bid up the cost of capital to keep themselves afloat day by day and meet minimum asset requirements, the healthy, well-managed S&Ls are forced to compete and to pay irrationally high rates. In turn, this drags other S&Ls into financial trouble, and starts again the whole cycle of return on assets not keeping pace with cost of liabilities. As it is, the present cost is high enough: \$100 billion or more. In the whole history of the United States; there is no precedent for a loss of that magnitude in a single episode of mismanagement and idiocy. One hundred billion dollars is more than the total wage of all the public school teachers in America. It is about the total income of all the active-duty soldiers, sailors and airmen in the U.S. armed forces.

I might point out, Mr. Speaker that at the time this article was written, the acceptable figure, referring to the \$100 billion, was \$150 billion. I specifically want to emphasize the last part of the foregoing article.

I have been quoting, of course, from Barron's February 20, 1989, an article written by Benjamin S. Stein.

I have two other items I wish to bring out, and I will close. An article in "In These Times" of March 1 of this year, just released yesterday, talks about the possibility of another solution. This is offered instead of Mr. Bush's solution, which is basically to sack the taxpayers, that is, the man who said, "Read my lips, no new taxes," the man who is going to find a deceptive way to make the taxpayers pay through the nose for what they have taken. That is the only way we can describe what has happened.

"In These Times" says this, and I quote:

Meanwhile, consumer groups are beginning to attack the notion that taxpayers must foot the bill. On February 15 Ralph Nader proposed \$40 billion in new taxes to shift the bailout burden from average taxpayers to the wealthy and corporations. Another plan will be proposed by the Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now (ACORN) and Rev. Jesse Jackson.

Nader's plan advocates a 10 percent surcharge on corporate income taxes; 0.5 percent tax on stock sales, increasing the top marginal tax rate to 33 percent from 28 percent; and imposing new taxes on mutual funds, junk bonds, leveraged buyouts and luxury home mortgages. Nader says, "It's folly to place the burden of the S&L scandal on the backs of the average taxpayer instead of on the backs of those far more able to pay."

I disagree with Mr. Nader. I think we should not place the burden on any taxpayers. I think a way should be found to guarantee that the banks, the S&Ls, the people who have stolen the money, will be forced to pay back the money and retrieve the money. If we are going to tax corporations and if we are going to tax the people who earn \$200,000 or more a year, that money ought to go into education, it ought to go into health care, and we ought to use the money for women, children, and infants. There are many ways to use new tax money other than to pay for a bailout of the S&Ls, which in essence is paying for the subsidization of thieves. We are subsidizing those who deserve to be subsidized the least.

My final document is one that I hope will become a part of every Congressman's reading material over the next few weeks. I hope they will pay due tribute to the new chairman of the Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee, Mr. HENRY B. GONZALEZ. I hope they will read Mr. GONZALEZ' little statement called "Making the Bailout Workable." It is an analysis of the administration's plan to solve the current crisis. In the days and weeks since I have been searching for information which throws light on this very difficult and frightening subject, I have found that this is a most useful and most thorough piece of information.

Mr. GONZALEZ lays out the facts here. Although he is the chairman of the Banking Committee, Mr. GONZALEZ states that he has received the Bush proposal and the bill has been introduced in the Senate, but as chairman of the Banking Committee he will not introduce the bill; he is only going to offer amendments when the bill comes to his full committee. Those amendments will seek to ensure the long-term viability of the Federal Deposit Insurance; second, that the Federal insurance depositor institutions will be kept free of fraud, insider dealing, and gross mismanagement to improve regulation; point 3, institute, quick, certain, and severe penalties for those who abuse, misuse, or defraud federally insured institutions; point 4, a flow of mortgage moneys that meets real housing and community needs; point 5, that the greater burden of the cost of the bailout will be borne by the industry and the affluent and not by the small depositor or the low- and moderate-income families; and point 6, access by individuals and communities to family services on a nondiscriminatory basis.

On that last point, it is very interesting to note that these very same banks or savings and loan associations that are now going bankrupt, that are now failing because of their mismanagement, because of their risky loans, are the ones who also refuse to give loans

to local persons who need to get loans to buy homes. They are the ones who are guilty of racial discrimination most often, and recent studies have shown that redlining on the basis of race continues en masse in our big cities.

There is one section of Mr. GONZALEZ' statement which is called "Financing the Plan, the Need for the Full Truth," and I quote from that section:

The bailout of the savings-and-loan industry is massive and requires the understanding and support of the American public. That support depends on the public's perception that they are being told the full truth, and that the day of smoke-and-mirrors projections has ended. It is essential that cost estimates be based on solid assumptions, not on calculations that have no chance of becoming reality.

And to do that, Mr. GONZALEZ further, in support of all that, offers a table and two simple charts in the back of his statement which say in essence that the cost to the taxpayer at this point of bailing out the savings and loan associations, if we take the \$100 billion figure, is likely to be \$45 billion. If we get premiums from the savings and loan association accounts and we sell off some assets, whatever we do, under his estimates, we are still going to have to have \$45 billion of taxpayers' money concerned, and that will be the case only if we are honest, only if the President is honest and says that we need \$45 billion now. If we buy them out right now, it will cost \$45 billion, but if we do what the President is proposing to do, the same \$45 billion expenditure will go up to \$183 billion.

He is proposing to set up a separate corporation to sell bonds and use those bonds to pay off, pay interest on those bonds, and when they get through with that deal, the same people who ripped us off before will be richer than they were before, and they will be involved in that procedure also and take the profit from that, too.

□ 1415

But Mr. GONZALEZ, the chairman of the Banking Committee, says:

Pay it now. Face the music. Do something to get \$45 billion and you will save \$138 billion, because the total cost if you don't do it that way, if you do what Mr. Bush proposes to do, will be \$183 billion.

I close, Mr. Speaker, by saying that I am angry, I am outraged, I hope the whole Congress will understand the implications of what we are doing.

Nothing can be done about the deficit if we have to go and search for billions of dollars to bail our undeserving thieves and incompetents. Nothing can happen in terms of new initiatives to do anything about the problems we face.

We are going to have a dragon that eats up every dollar, every dime that is available, and that dragon is a despicable dragon. It is a dragon made up of

thieves and incompetents, who do not deserve a single penny from the American taxpayers.

It is our duty on the 200th anniversary of the Congress to make certain that the people's interests are protected, that whatever happens we guarantee that the taxpayers are not the ones who are left footing the bill and suffer what thieves have done.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. MACHTLEY) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mrs. BENTLEY, for 60 minutes on March 7 and 8.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. McNULTY) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. SLATTERY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MARTINEZ, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BROOKS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. KLECZKA, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. OWENS of New York) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. CLEMENT, for 60 minutes, on March 15.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. MACHTLEY) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. DAVIS.

Mr. BROOMFIELD.

Mr. SHAW.

Mr. GALLO.

Mr. CRANE.

Mr. CONTE.

Mr. MILLER of Washington.

Mr. IRELAND.

Mr. RICHARDSON.

Mr. CONTE.

Mr. HORTON in two instances.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. McNULTY) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. RICHARDSON.

Mr. DARDEN in two instances.

Mr. BATES.

Mr. KENNELLY.

Mr. FASCELL.

Mr. LELAND.

Mr. PENNY.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.

Mr. ATKINS.

#### SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Resolutions of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the

Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S.J. Res. 32. Joint resolution to designate February 2, 1989, as "National Women and Girls in Sports Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 34. Joint resolution designating the week of April 16, 1989, through April 22, 1989, as "National Minority Cancer Awareness Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 37. Joint resolution designating the week beginning May 14, 1989, as "National Osteoporosis Prevention Week of 1989"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 40. Joint resolution to authorize the President to proclaim the last Friday of April 1989 as "National Arbor Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 45. Joint resolution designating May 1989 as "Older Americans Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 52. Joint resolution to express gratitude for law enforcement personnel; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 56. Joint resolution designating April 23 through April 29, 1989, and the last week of April of each subsequent year as "National Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 58. Joint resolution to designate May 17, 1989, as "High School Reserve Officer Training Corps Recognition Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 60. Joint resolution to designate the period commencing on May 1, 1989, and ending on May 7, 1989, as "National Drinking Water Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 63. Joint resolution designating June 14, 1989, as "Baltic Freedom Day", and for other purposes; to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Post Office and Civil Service.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. OWENS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 17 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, March 6, 1989, at 12 noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table referred as follows:

683. A letter from the Acting President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a statement with respect to a proposed transaction involving U.S. export to Algeria in excess of \$100, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)(i); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

684. A letter from the President of the United States, transmitting the bimonthly report on progress toward a negotiated solution of the Cyprus problem; including a relevant report by the Secretary General of the United Nations for the period June 1 to November 30, 1988, pursuant to 22 U.S.C.

2373(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

685. A letter from the Acting Secretary of State, transmitting the 12th annual report on Americans incarcerated abroad, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 215n-1; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

686. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a copy of Presidential Determination No. 88-11 regarding the certification of 17 major narcotics source and transit countries that have cooperated fully with the U.S. to control narcotics production; that certification of Lebanon is in the vital national interests of the United States, that Afghanistan, Burma, Iran, Laos, Panama, and Syria do not meet the standards; a copy of the 1989 International Narcotics Control Strategy Report, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2291-1; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

687. A letter from the Acting Director, U.S. Information Agency, transmitting the Agency's 1988 annual report of its activities under the Freedom of Information Act, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

688. A letter from the Executive Director, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, transmitting a report on the Council's compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

689. A letter from the Chairman, National Credit Union Administration, transmitting the agency's 1988 annual report of its activities under the Freedom of Information Act, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

690. A letter from the Acting President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting the Bank's 1988 annual report of its activities under the Freedom of Information Act, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

691. A letter from the Acting Vice President and General Counsel, Overseas Private Investment Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's 1988 annual report of its activities under the Freedom of Information Act, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

692. A letter from the Director, Human Resources Directorate, U.S. Army Community and Family Support Center, Department of the Army, transmitting the annual report for the U.S. Army Nonappropriated Fund Employee Retirement Plan for the year ended September 30, 1987, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9503(a)(1)(B); to the Committee on Government Operations.

693. A letter from the U.S. Trade Representative, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize appropriations for the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative for fiscal years 1990 and 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1110; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

694. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to reduce costs in the Medicare program, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

695. A letter from the Co-Chairmen, National Economic Commission, transmitting the Commission's report of recommendations which address the federal budget deficit and at the same time do not impair economic growth, pursuant to Public Law 100-203, section 2103(b)(1) (101 Stat. 1330-35); jointly, to the Committee on Appropriations.



tions, Ways and Means, Government Operations, and Rules.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDERSON (for himself and Mr. OBERSTAR):

H.R. 1231. A bill to direct the President to establish an emergency board to investigate and report respecting the dispute between Eastern Airlines and its collective bargaining units; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. BATES (for himself, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. FRANK, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. GARCIA, and Mrs. BENTLEY):

H.R. 1232. A bill to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GIBBONS (for himself, Mr. PICKLE, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. ANTHONY, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. MOODY, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. CRANE, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. SCHULZE, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. PURSELL, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. GARCIA, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. ESPY, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. DE LUGO, Mrs. BOGGS, Mr. WEISS, Mr. LELAND, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. ROE, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. GRAY, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. NIELSON of Utah, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. SHUMWAY, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. ATKINS, and Mr. FROST):

H.R. 1233. A bill to improve the operation of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KILDEE:

H.R. 1234. A bill to provide financial assistance to States and localities for high quality early childhood development programs for prekindergarten children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BATES (for himself, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mr. DEFazio and Mr. DELLUMS):

H.R. 1235. A bill to place a moratorium on the relocation of the Navajo and Hopi Indians; under Public Law 93-531, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BROOKS:

H.R. 1236. A bill to establish evidentiary standards for Federal civil antitrust claims based on resale price fixing; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUECHNER:

H.R. 1237. A bill to provide rent relief for families residing in lower income housing; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. COOPER (for himself, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. NIELSON of Utah, Mr. TALLON, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. DERRICK, Mr. ROSE, Mr. JENKINS, Mr.

SKEEN, Mr. OBEY, Mr. MARLENEE, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. WEBER, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. SCHUETTE, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. ROBERT F. SMITH, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. COMBEST, Mrs. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. MCCURDY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. TRAXLER, and Mr. STENHOLM):

H.R. 1238. A bill to require the Federal Communications Commission to include safeguards for protection of subscribers of small telephone companies in any changes in the method of regulating interstate telephone service rates; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. COURTER (for himself and Mr. DOUGLAS):

H.R. 1239. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to limit the exclusion of evidence obtained as a result of a search or seizure; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CROCKETT (for himself, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. WEISS, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. PEASE, Mr. CRANE, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. LELAND, Mr. GRAY, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. PETRI, Mr. ROE, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. NIELSON of Utah, Mr. RICHARDSON, and Mr. ATKINS):

H.R. 1240. A bill to promote equitable economic growth and participatory development, national and regional economic integration, environmental sustainability, food security, and self-reliance in the Caribbean through responsive aid and development policies and programs; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DAVIS:

H.R. 1241. A bill to establish the Calumet National Historical Park in the State of Michigan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DORNAN of California:

H.R. 1242. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to index the basis of capital assets; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ERDREICH (for himself and Mr. HARRIS):

H.R. 1243. A bill to require the Secretary of Energy to establish three Centers for Metal Casting Competitiveness Research; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. GALLO (for himself, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. COURTER, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. ROE, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, and Mr. SAXTON):

H.R. 1244. A bill to require that the Office of Personnel Management include certain areas within its "Study of Federal Employees Locality Pay", and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota:

H.R. 1245. A bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 to set the target price for oats at \$2.52 per bushel for the 1990 crop and to clarify the administration of the feed grain crop acreage base provisions of such act; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. JONTZ (for himself and Mr. EVANS):

H.R. 1246. A bill to allow subsequent holders of certificates issued under section 107E of the Agricultural Act of 1949 to redeem such certificates in the same manner as original holders of such certificates; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LAGOMARSINO:

H.R. 1247. A bill to authorize the Agency for International Development to pay the expenses of an election observer mission for the May 1989 presidential elections in Panama; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LEVINE of California (for himself, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. RITTER, Mr. NIELSON of Utah, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. MCCURDY, and Mr. BEREUTER):

H.R. 1248. A bill to amend the National Security Act of 1947 to make the Secretary of Commerce a member of the National Security Council; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services and the Permanent Select Commission on Intelligence.

By Mr. LEVINE of California (for himself, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WHITTAKER, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. VISCOSKY, Mr. DE LUGO, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. GARCIA, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. ANDREWS, and Mr. KILDEE):

H.R. 1249. A bill to make exports of cigarettes and the advertising of cigarettes abroad subject to the same restrictions on labeling and advertising of cigarettes as apply to the sale of distribution and advertising of cigarettes in the United States, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. THOMAS A. LUKEN (for himself, Mr. WHITTAKER and Mr. BATES):

H.R. 1250. A bill to provide that the promotion and certain advertising of tobacco products to children and the sale from vending machines of tobacco products to children violate the Federal Trade Commission Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. OBERSTAR:

H.R. 1251. A bill to amend section 102 of the Social Security Amendments of 1983 to include individuals between the ages of 46 and 55 within the special provisions—now applicable only to individuals age 55 or over—which liberalize the insured status requirements for certain employees of non-profit organizations whose services were mandatorily covered by such amendments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1252. A bill to amend section 224 of the Social Security Act to permit an individual who is entitled both to disability insurance benefits and to other periodic benefits, and who is consequently subject to benefit reduction under that section, to lessen the amount of such reduction by taking into account certain noncovered earnings in the year of his or her disability and the 5 preceding years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OWENS of New York:

H.R. 1253. A bill to require the Bureau of Labor Statistics to collect and report unemployment and related statistics by congressional districts; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1254. A bill to provide for fair and nonpartisan administration of Federal elections; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 1255. A bill to require that the Librarian of Congress be appointed from

among individuals with specialized training or significant experience in the field of library and information science; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 1256. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to eliminate the effect of the parental exception to the kidnapping prohibition in cases of kidnappings in violation of valid custody orders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1257. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to require the disclosure of certain information in connection with the solicitation of charitable contributions by mail, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1258. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide that surviving spouses of enlisted members of the Armed Forces who served during a period of war before World War II and who died of a service-connected disability shall be entitled to dependency and indemnity compensation [DIC] at no less than the rate for the surviving spouses of veterans whose highest pay grade was E-3; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PANETTA (for himself, Mr. GRADISON, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. MADIGAN, Mr. GEJDESON, Mr. MATSUI, Mrs. BOXER, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. DE LUOGO, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. GREEN, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. GARCIA, and Mr. BILBRAY):

H.R. 1259. A bill to amend the title XIX of the Social Security Act to require hospice coverage under the medicaid program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PEASE:

H.R. 1260. A bill to reform the Federal deposit insurance system by limiting the amount of insurable deposits of any person to \$100,000; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. PENNY:

H.R. 1261. A bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States allowing an item veto in appropriation acts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PENNY (for himself, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. OWENS of Utah, and Mr. STENHOLM):

H.R. 1262. A bill to amend the congressional budget process to provide for a pay-as-you-go budget for the United States, to provide for a biennial budget for the United States, and to provide line-item veto authority for the President, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.

By Mr. RAHALL (for himself and Mr. LEHMAN of California):

H.R. 1263. A bill to amend the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 to terminate the application of section 210 of that act to hydroelectric power facilities; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. REGULA:

H.R. 1264. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to include mechanical ventilators under the definition of prosthetic devices; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RICHARDSON (for himself, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, and Mr. KILDEE):

H.R. 1265. A bill to amend the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act to establish a program of grants for vocational-technical training and to encourage tribal economic development, to provide for the designation of the National Indian Center for Research in Vocational-Technical Training, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. RINALDO:

H.R. 1266. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to stiffen the penalties for bank fraud; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RITTER (for himself and Mr. LEVINE of California):

H.R. 1267. A bill to stimulate the design, development, and manufacture of high definition television technology, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, Energy and Commerce, the Judiciary, Science, Space, and Technology, and Government Operations.

By Mr. SCHEUER (for himself, Ms. SCHNEIDER, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. HENRY, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. BATES, Mr. CLARKE, Mr. ROE, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. PRICE, Mr. BEILENSON, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. DE LUOGO, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mrs. SAIKI, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. MINETA, Mr. WALGREN, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. SCHUETTE, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. CARPER, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mr. RITTER, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. JONTZ, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. PORTER, Mr. EVANS, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. MFUME, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. COOPER, Mr. SABO, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. BUECHNER, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. McHUGH, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ROSE, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. MOODY, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. SMITH of Vermont, Mr. VENTO, Mr. SIKORSKI, Mr. PEASE, Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. LELAND, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. LEACH of Iowa, Mr. COYNE, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. WEISS, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. BOSCO, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. NOWAK, Mr. FISH, Mr. CLAY, Mr. TORRES, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. RIDGE, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. STARK, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. TANNER, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DIXON, Mr. YATES, Mr. SHAYS, and Mr. McNULTY):

H.R. 1268. A bill to establish a national policy for the conservation of biological diversity; to support environmental research and training necessary for conservation and sustainable use of biotic natural resources; to establish mechanisms for carrying out the national policy and for coordinating related activities; and to facilitate the collection, synthesis, and dissemination of information necessary for these purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Science, Space, and Technology and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. SHAW:

H.R. 1269. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to make use of the

employment verification paperwork system voluntary; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SLATTERY:

H.R. 1270. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to permit certain rural hospitals to elect to be paid for inpatient hospital services on a cost basis, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1271. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to eliminate increases in the prevailing charge levels for certain physicians' services under part B of such title in any case where such an increase would raise a prevailing charge level above the national median prevailing charge level for any such service; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. SNOWE:

H.R. 1272. A bill to amend title II of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 to require that priority be given to funding programs of national significance; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. TALLON:

H.R. 1273. A bill to repeal the restrictions added by the Tax Reform Act of 1986 on the deduction for retirement savings; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WATKINS:

H.R. 1274. A bill to establish as an executive department of the Government a Department of International Trade and Industry, to establish the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Bureau of the Census as independent agencies, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committee on Government Operations, Energy and Commerce, Foreign Affairs, Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Post Office and Civil Service, Science, Space, and Technology, and Ways and Means.

H.R. 1275. A bill regarding the convening of a White House Conference on International Trade; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WELDON:

H.R. 1276. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to prohibit any individual convicted of contract-related fraud and any suspended or debarred contractor from entering into subcontracts with defense contractors; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CONTE (for himself, Mr. MINETA, and Mr. WHITTEN):

H.J. Res. 171. Joint resolution to designate 1989 as the "Centennial Year of the National Zoo"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. OWENS of New York:

H.J. Res. 172. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that the United States shall guarantee to each person the right to employment opportunity; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONTE:

H. Con. Res. 65. Concurrent resolution concerning relations between the United States and Sudan; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LEACH of Iowa (for himself and Mr. KASTENMEIER):

H. Con. Res. 66. Concurrent resolution calling for the creation of an International Criminal Court with jurisdiction over internationally recognized crimes of terrorism, illicit international narcotics trafficking, genocide, and torture, as those crimes are defined in various international conventions; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.



By Mr. OWENS of New York:

H. Con. Res. 67. Concurrent resolution calling upon the President to grant asylum to those individuals who seek asylum in the United States rather than serve in the South African armed forces in support of apartheid; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ASPIN (for himself and Mr. DICKINSON):

H. Res. 99. Resolution providing amounts from the contingent fund of the House for expenses of investigations and studies by the Committee on Armed Services in the first session of the 101st Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. MICHEL:

H. Res. 100. Resolution electing Representative Walsh of New York to the Committee on House Administration; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. IRELAND (for himself and Mrs. SCHROEDER):

H. Res. 101. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding implementation of the INF Treaty and more equitable defense burdensharing; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MILLER of California (for himself and Mr. SOLARZ):

H. Res. 102. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives concerning the death threats issued by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini of Iran against British author Salman Rushdie and other persons associated with the publication and distribution of the book; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

## MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

25. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, relative to an investigation by the ICC on the abandonment of the Teton Valley Branch line; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

26. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, relative to revising the Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act of 1988 to modify the impact upon individual senior citizens; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

## ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 14: Mr. DIXON, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, and Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.

H.R. 22: Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. PEASE, Mr. WAGREN, and Mr. JACOBS.

H.R. 109: Mr. DARDEN and Mr. BARNARD.

H.R. 111: Mr. ESPY and Mr. CROCKETT.

H.R. 245: Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. BOSCO, Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. ROYBAL, and Mr. MILLER of California.

H.R. 316: Mr. HUNTER.

H.R. 423: Mr. PURSELL, Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BILBRAY, and Mr. COMBEST.

H.R. 436: Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. ECKART, and Mr. WYDEN.

H.R. 510: Mr. EVANS, Mr. HUCKABY, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. SMITH of Mississippi, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. PENNY, and Mr. LIGHTFOOT.

H.R. 614: Mr. BLAZ.

H.R. 641: Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 683: Mr. BENNETT, Mr. COLEMAN of Missouri, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. HATCHER, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. WEBER, and Mr. WHITTAKER.

H.R. 720: Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. TORRES, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. DIXON, Mr. McHUGH, Mr. YATES, Mr. WEISS, and Mr. SHAYS.

H.R. 762: Mr. RAHALL, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. SYNAR, and Mr. DE LA GARZA.

H.R. 768: Mr. POSHARD and Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois.

H.R. 950: Mr. DE LUGO and Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 971: Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. BOUCHER, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. DONALD E. LUKENS, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. GORDON, Mr. DEFazio, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. LaFALCE, Mr. SKEEN, and Mr. ATKINS.

H.R. 987: Mr. FLORIO, Mr. ECKART, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, Mr. DIXON, Mr. TORRICELLI, and Mr. SYNAR.

H.R. 995: Mr. PACKARD, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. GRANT, and Mr. BENNETT.

H.R. 996: Mr. PERKINS, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. NEAL of Mas-

sachusetts, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. WOLF, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. HILER, Mr. HUCKABY, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. BROWN of Colorado, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois, Mr. HATCHER, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. SLAUGHTER of Virginia, Mr. TORRICELLI, and Mrs. COLLINS.

H.R. 1005: Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. WEISS, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. DE LUGO, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, and Mr. GARCIA.

H.R. 1044: Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. EVANS, and Mrs. BOXER.

H.R. 1095: Mr. ATKINS, Mr. BROWN of Colorado, Mr. EVANS, and Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois.

H.R. 1096: Mr. COURTER, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, and Mr. HUGHES.

H.R. 1114: Mr. DYMALLY.

H.R. 1131: Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut.

H.R. 1140: Mr. QUILLEN, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. FROST, and Mr. BARNARD.

H.R. 1185: Mr. HENRY, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. DEFazio, Mrs. BENTLEY, and Mr. BARNARD.

H.R. 1195: Mr. PACKARD.

H.J. Res. 77: Ms. KAPTUR and Mr. MOORHEAD.

H.J. Res. 103: Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KLECZKA, and Mr. BARTLETT.

H.J. Res. 154: Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. CLINGER, and Ms. SCHNEIDER.

H. Con. Res. 30: Mrs. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. DANNEMEYER, and Mr. PACKARD.

H. Res. 18: Mr. WALKER, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. ROBERT F. (BOB) SMITH, Mr. MARTIN of New York, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. RHODES, Mr. THOMAS of California, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. OLIN, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. HILER, Mr. SHUMWAY, Mr. DONALD E. LUKENS, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. LENT, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. CRANE, Mr. KYL, Mr. BROWN of Colorado, Mr. COBLE, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. DENNY SMITH, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. SOLOMON, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. HENRY, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. PORTER, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. WHITTAKER, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. GALLEGLY, and Mr. BOEHLERT.